THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

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THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota,

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance

The Press is the great lever of civilization: the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind: the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Want of printing paper very nearly prevented the issue of any paper this week. We will not now take space to inquire who is to blame, but hope such an accident may never again occur.

We are actually crowded with communications. Be patient, friends; you will find room in due time.

The weather never was colder here than on New Years'. Mercury 40 degrees below zero !

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—A large number of the friends of Jared Benson met at Eastman's Hotel last evening to exchange New Years' greetings, and partake of an Oyster Supper generously provided by the Hon. Speaker. After the supper, spirit flowed free, (not the kind that inebriates) and all seemed inclined to partake with a hearty good will.

G. A. Jenks was chosen chairman, who gave the sentiment, The Speaker of the House of Representatives for '61, '62, and '63, which brought out Mr. Benson, in a very happy speech. After which various toasts were given, responded to by F. M. Stowell, Rev., A. K. Packard, Rev. L. Palmer, A. P. Lane, E. T. Alling, I. M. Garton, R. C. Mitchell, C. W. Houston, and others, in short, caustic, witty speeches. Altogether it was one of the most pleasant gatherings we ever witnessed

The Baptist Sabbath School gave, on Thursday evening, one of those interesting exhibitions with which they have heretofore favored us, and notwithstanding the almost unparalleled inclemency of the weather, the house was well filled, showing not only that their efforts are well appreciated, but that this community takes a lively interest in everything pertaining to Sabbath Schools. The exhibition was fully up to their former efforts, disclosing an interest in each member of the school, truly gratifying to teacher and parents, showing a zeal worthy of the noble cause in which they are engaged, and which renders their success certain. Where all did so well it would be unjust to particularize, and we will therefore only say that each and all did credit to themselves and the school. We hope to see more of them. At the close of the exercises three little Misses appealed to the generosity of friends in behalf of their library interests, which was generously responded to, as usual in such cases.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

In accordance with the suggestion of the British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, the churches in this place, like many others in all parts of the world, will observe the ensuing week as one of special prayer, holding union prayer meetings each evening at 7 o'clock—at the Congregational Church, Sabbath, Wednesday, and Saturday; at the Methodist Hall, Monday and Thursday; at the Baptist Church, Tuesday and Friday.

Unable to print the Circular and Programme in full, we give the following general statement of the topics of prayer for the successive evenings:

Sunday, Jan. 3d — Agreement in prayer for the Holy Spirit.

Monday—Penitential confession of sin.

Tuesday—The conversion of all men.

Wednesday—The Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Schools.

Thursday—The Afflicted and Oppressed.

Friday—Nations, Kings, and all in authority.

Saturday—The general outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Sunday, 10th—The Unity of the Christian Church.

Now that the railroad communication between St. Paul and Anoka is so direct and speedy the country trade with the city must be largely increased. In connection with this fact we would suggest to merchants and business men that the STAR is an excellent advertising medium.

For the Anoka Star.

Spiritualism—Philo again, in Reply to Progress.

MR. EDITOR:—The true object of all discussion is, or should be, to elicit truth where diverse inferences are deduced from the same premises; and with this view we started out in our discussion with "Progress," on the question of the good or evil of modern Spiritualism. Throughout the entire range of reply and rejoinder, not one word have we said personally disrespectful of "Progress;" and we have scrupulously avoided any discourtesy in our communications, however erroneous may have been some of his statements. We have, from the outset, steadily confined ourselves to the only question at issue, viz, is modern Spiritualism, in and of itself, good or evil? We hold that in the discussion of a question of public interest, courtesy and candor should characterise every expression of the disputants, and personal crimination and retort should be wholly avoided.

As "Progress" appears to differ with us in this respect, and as we fail to discover in any of his communications the first argument to support the theory that modern Spiritualism is anything but evil, we find it absolutely necessary to candidly review the entire discussion thus far, and while we beg your indulgence in this case we promise that with this article our discussion with "Progress" ceases, unless he radically changes his entire tactics.

The reader will observe that "Progress in his first article assumes that the church is opposed to modern Spiritualism. In our first reply we gave as a reason of that opposition, that modern Spiritualism was presented to be evil and only evil. This was a direct and explicit reply to his first proposition. In the first reply the reader will also notice that we asked a "Progress" a few, candid, respectful, and as we deemed, proper questions. In his first rejoinder, if any direct and respectful reply to any one of them can be found, we should be happy to have it pointed out.

The question, it must be remembered is on the good or evil, or upon the reality or delusion of modern Spiritualism, and "Progress," without any attempt at direct reply to our questions, goes out on the Yankee principle of answering one question by asking another; and of his entire list not one escaped a direct reply from us, except one in which, contrary to all principles of argument or ethics, he asks of us to prove a negative before any affirmative is made. After replying to each and every interrogatory, we respectfully repeated, our request that ours contained in our first article be answered. In his second rejoinder he takes us to task for replying to questions which he declares he never asked, as such, and acknowledged his inability to answer any question concerning the creed of Spiritualists. Here it would seem proper that the discussion should cease with "Progress," if he knows nothing of the doctrines by which he says, in a former article, all systems should be judged, viz., "by the doctrins set forth by its public avocates." Yet he appears as the advocate and champion of a system, the principles or doctrines, or creed of which he is wholly ignorant, by his own confession, and nothing is more conclusive of a weak cause than the attempt of its advocates to ridicule what they cannot successfully deny. We stated our belief that modern Spiritualism is a terrible delusion, and proposed to demonstrate it by facts and history if "Progress" would answer our questions. This he declines to do, but relates his experience or observation, in a certain "hot bed of abolitionism," pertaining to slavery. What has this to do with modern Spiritualism? If the church in the old Bay State opposed the early anti-slavery movement, she did wrong, but does that prove that modern Spiritualism is right? When the church is on trial, we will then consider the testimony for and against it; but we claim to be dealing with a system in a case where the question of right and wrong in that system is involved. If opposition to the church of Christ is a virtue, then is modern Spiritualism right; but if the Bible be true, modern Spiritualism is a lie. This we do not hesitate to repeat, and we also repeat that we can demonstrate it clearly whenever "Progress" will condescend to treat us with the same courtesy we have extended to him. Let him fairly and frankly put himself on record regarding his belief or disbelief of what the church calls the word of God, and we are satisfied to judge his cause by his own statements. But he complains of our false accusation in our first article, and asks us to have the manliness to retract. We respectfully refer the reader to our explanation of what "Progress" calls a "false charge," as contained in our second article, and ask each one to judge for himself whether or not our conclusions are logical.

Again, "Progress" charges us with ignorance because we did not know that Moses was a barbarous tyrant, and refers to Numbers, chapter xxxi, in proof of his barbarity. If the reader will turn to that chapter he will find that Moses was but executing a righteous sentence against a guilty nation, in which the women were the principal criminals. It was done in obedience to a direct command of the great Judge of all the earth, and hence is divested of barbarity as far as Moses is concerned. In war, the sword usually spares women and children as incapable of resisting, but the sword of divine justice knows no distinction except as between the guilty and the innocent. It was God in the destruction of the guilty Midianites by the sword, as much as it was God in the destruction of women and children by the flood, or by the fire on the cities of the plain, or by famine, or pestilence, or the earthquake; and if modern Spiritualism chooses to arraign the great Jehovah at its puny tribunal we have no desire to appear in the contest. The church believes that "He doeth all things well." But suppose Moses was a wicked, barbarous tyrant, does that make modern Spiritualism right? What has that to do with the question at issue?

NEXT, after a few unimportant remarks concerning disembodied spirits, "Progress" calls the attention of the reader to the fact that we make no mention of what he said of the testimony of Judge Edmonds, and other evidence in favor of modern Spiritualism. True we did not mention it, simply because it appeared so gloriously absurd that we could not believe that "Progress" really meant it as an argument. We will quote it now, however, for his special benefit. "Waiving our own, we cite the conclusion of Judge Edmonds, who after long and intimate acquaintance with these vagaries says. 'Spiritualism has done more the past ten years to confirm individuals in the belief of the soul's immortality than all the pulpits of the land.'

There, Mr Editor, we have the quotation. Now what does it prove! Merely that Judge Edmonds is wholly ignorant of the fundamental principles of the church, or that in his zeal for modern Spiritualism he ignores all history, sacred and profane.

For full centuries heathen philosophers of every age labored to prove the immortality of the soul, but failed of success, until life and immortality were brought to light through the gospel of Christ. The great fundamental doctrine of the church is the soul's immortality. And of all the millions of converts to Christianity, from the advent of Christ to the present day, not one who has not first espoused the faith of the apostles on the soul's immortality. And now, while the church of Christ has been sending its missionary ships laden with the word of God to the distant isles of the sea, while the missionaries of the cross have been exploring the dark quarters of the globe in response to the command, "go preach my gospel," and while thousands of heathen are annually being converted to God through the instrumentality of the church, for a certain Judge Edmonds to affirm that Spiritualism, with no church organizations, no institutions of learning, no Bible societies, no tract depositories, no Sabbath schools, no prayer meetings, no particular reverence for the holy Sabbath, and no acknowledged interest in the atoning blood of the Saviour, has done more within ten years to confirm the principles of the very gospel they reject than the church, is simply ridiculous. Yet "Progress" claims that as one of his strong points.

Dr. Beecher is of as high position and commanding influence, socially, intellectually, morally and religiously, as is Judge Edmonds; and his conclusion is, that of all the instrumentalities brought into requisition by satan himself for the overthrow of all that is good and holy, modern Spiritualism is the most baleful. Now why may not the conclusion of Dr. Beecher be as pertinent as that of Judge Edmonds?

"Progress" next acknowledges a tangibility in our assertion that if the Bible be true modern Spiritualism is a lie, and purposes to meet it candidly. Now how does he meet it? First, by a short sarcasm on the advance of the physical sciences within the last four centuries. And next, by voluminous references to prove what every one knows and no one denies, viz: that the ancients did have the gifts of prophecy, that they dreamed dreams, saw visions, &c. What has this to do with modern Spiritualism? Can "Progress" point us to an instance where any human being within the last fifteen hundred years has raised the dead to life, brought sight to the blind, or hearing to the deaf, or has walked through the fire unharmed, or safely traveled upon the naked deep? True, there are those who dream dreams and who think they see visions, but both dreams and visions are of such a character as generally result in no great good to mankind. I cannot conceive how "Progress" can claim that modern Spiritualists can do the works that Christ did, when the promises of these spiritual gifts are to such only as believe on him.

"Progress" next goes off in a tangent regarding our expressed belief that the works of modern Spiritualism are of the devil, and asks, "Is satan divided against himself?" "Can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit?" &c. The Bible says that "satan himself is transformed into an angel of light," therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the "ministers of righteousness whose end shall be according to their work" This is the exact language as recorded in 2 Cor. ii.14 15, and "Progress" may construe it as he pleases. He demurs to our attempt to draw him into a discussion of doctrinal points, and asks, "what good will it do?"

We would again remind "Progress" that the only question at issue is whether the church or modern Spiritualism is most in accordance with the teachings of God's word, or which is best entitled to the consideration of all mankind?

Now we do not hesitate to promulgate our doctrines plainly and unequivocally. And how are we to know whether the doctrines of Spiritualism "be of God," without an open, frank avowal of principles or creed on the part of its advocates?

"Progress" is a very fervent writer, uses beautiful language and is quite prolific of ideas; but language is not always argument, nor does ridicule or sarcasm prove a principle right or wrong.

That the church and Spiritualism are antagonistical towards each other, is a fact that "Progress" virtually admits in every article he has written in this discussion, and I close with a single suggestion—that a little more candor, and a little less windy sophistry would be, in our humble judgment, much more becoming the advocacy of any righteous cause.

PHILO.

Wm H. Cook's advertisement will be seen in this paper.

—A New York blacksmith has made $30,000 by setting up government wheel-barrows which were made in New England, and transported in pieces to save freight.

—Good hay in Minneapolis is now selling at eleven dollars per ton Dry maple wood, five dollars per cord. As the sleighing is now excellent, we think these prices must certainly come down a notch or two.—[Atlas.

—The rebels say they captured Parson Brownlow's press, type and paper, thirty miles from Knoxville.

For the Anoka Star.

LIBRARY PAPER NO. 2

A new call for time and money was made at the Baptist church last night. From some canvassing during the past four days I fear that the response to the first item will be unworthy of our reputation. I have conversed with but few men who are willing to devote *time* or any special individual effort to the library.

In regard to money the case is hopeful. The well known liberality of our patronage, to objects of questionable merit, makes us certain that any reasonable demand for funds will be promptly and gladly met.

No words are needed to express the value of a well selected public library. Between freedom and ignorance there is and has ever been an "irrepressible conflict." Our liberties can only be perpetuated by the fullest, the broadest culture. The present ill starred strife owes half its power to the ignorance of the masses whom it has arrayed against their own and their country's weal. Ignorance is our vulnerable point. New York riots, as well as the great rebellion, of which these were feeble imitations, are proofs sufficient. In days gone by men of singular sagacity and forecast have warned us on this point. Many of them, from Franklin down, have given bountifully of time and treasure to settle our liberties on the immovable foundations of general culture. Thus we find well filled libraries, accessible to the masses in almost every city and hamlet of the free north. In the south such associations are, and have ever been, anomalies. The results have been referred to. On which side shall we rank ourselves and our children? To an intelligent community this pressing appeal is made. Reader something of *your time*, and somewhat of *your money* is needed

Shall we have a full and spirited meeting on Saturday evening? A.

TEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING BUTTER

In making good butter, there are several nice operations to be gone through with which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought, and some little experience:

1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairyman. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd, better pay double the price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans, about half full each, will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk if in but one pan; the reason of this is the greater surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much quicker, the milk keeps sweet much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one-half the time

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes loppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost

5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise, should occupy forty to fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold, soft water is one of the perserving qualities of butter, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle; very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is done with the best kind of ground salt; the quantity varies according to the state in which the butter is taken from the churn—if soft, more; if hard, less; always taking the taste for the surest guide.

8. First working after about twenty four hours, is for the purpose of giving the butter a greater compactness.

9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands or with the butter mall; and when butter is put into wooden vessels, they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before useing.—After each packing, cover the butter with a wet cloth, and put a layer of salt upon it; in this way the salt can be removed at any time, by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth.

Butter made in this way will keep any length of time required.[—J. C. Adams, in Genessee Farmer.

ADVERTISING RATES

Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year,	$50 00
Half column, one year,	30 00
Quarter column, one year,	18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6 00
One square one week,	75
Each additional week,	25

Legal advertisements at legal rates.

Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STEPHEN GIRARD.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10½ A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.

Rev. Mr. Spor will preach at the Protestant Episcopal Church to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLEASE YOUR FRIENDS!

GO TO WM. H. COOK'S Gallery, over F. M. Stowell & Co.'s Store, where you can procure Photographs, Ambrotypes, and all Pictures in that line. He will endeavor to satisfy all who may call upon him.

He returns his thanks to those who have hitherto favored him, and hopes to merit their continued patronage.

Anoka, Jan 1, 1864.

P. S.—Mr. Cook offers to sell his privilege in the above establishment. Any one wishing to go into the business in Anoka will please give him a call. He will give instructions to any who desire it. Two or three Camera Boxes and Tubes for sale. 14:1y

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th ult., a yearling steer and two spring heifer calves. The steer is a deep red color, and the calves the same color. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

MOSES BROWN.

Ramsey, Jan. 2, 1864. 14:3t.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain mortgage, dated on the 14th day of August, 1857, and executed by Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to George Smiley, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory, (now State) of Minnesota, on the 14th day of August, 1857, at 5 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 48 and 49 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in said county and State, to wit: Lots number six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twenty-five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $500, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage; and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $568 49: and no proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof;

And whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain other mortgage, dated on the 27th day of November, 1857, and executed by the said Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to Eli H. Davis, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory (now State) of Minnesota, on the 1st day of December, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 130 and 131 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage the said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to the said Eli H. Davis, the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said county and State, to wit: Lots number five (5), six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twenty five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $695.97, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $612.81 and no proceedings at law or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis, on the 27th day of November, 1857, assigned the latter of the above named mortgages and the debt secured thereby, to George Smiley, the mortgagee in the first of the abovenamed mortgages, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 675 and 676 of Book "B" of the record of mortgages:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis and Lucretia C. Davis, his wife on the 29th day of May, 1863, made and executed to the said George Smiley, a quitclaim deed of all their right title and interest in the above described tracts or parcels of land, which quitclaim deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 102 and 103 of deeds:

And whereas both of said mortgages contain the usual powers of sale, and whereas said mortgagors, in both of said mortgages, by writing, duly acknowledged by them, waived all right of redemption in and to said mortgaged lands, in case of default and sale, and whereas at the date of this notice there is due on said notes and mortgages the sum of $1481 20.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgages will be foreclosed and said mortgaged premises above described will be sold by the sheriff of said Anoka county, at public vendue for cash, to the highest bidder at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town and county of Anoka, and State aforesaid, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgages and notes, and costs of this foreclosure.

GEORGE SMILEY,
Mortgagee and Assignee.

R. C. MITCHELL, Attorney for same.

Dated ANOKA, Minn., Jan. 2, 1864. 14:7t

—The Massachusetts tobacco crop for the year has proved a great success, both in quantity and quality. The farmers are coming to regard tobacco as one of the staple crops, and at present prices no other crop compares with it in profits.

—Another hotel is in course of erection at St. Louis which will be nearly as large as the Lindell. It is to be called the Southern Hotel, and will probably be completed this winter.

THE ANOKA STAR.

The Life Gauge.

There are who measure life by years,
With false or thoughtless tongue;
Some hearts grow old before their time,
Others are always young.

'Tis not the number of the lines
On life's fair living page;
'Tis not the pulse's actived throbs
Which constitute their age.

Same souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly thrive;
They stand just where their fathers stood;
Dead even while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart and sense—
Theirs the mysterious power,
To live in thrills of joy or woe,
A twelvemonth in an hour!

Such, then, the minutes as they pass—
The wand of Life's Thought;
Warm up the chilled, set them glow,
With fire or fancy fraught.

Live to some purpose—make thy Life
A gift of use to thee!
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy!

For the Anoka Star.

The New Year.

Again has the hand on the dial plate of eternity made its circuit, and the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three is reckoned with the years beyond the flood." Sadly solemn must one feel who reviews the events that have crowded its annals, and which will stand out in bold relief on the pages of coming history.

What treasures of wealth and blood have been expended! What mighty forces' physical and moral, have been brought to bear upon the question of the age—the question of all ages—Human Liberty! The struggle of today is but the continued resistance to that system of oppression which was instituted by Cain, and which has culminated in this nineteenth century, and in this republican country, in the worst form of slavery the world has ever seen. To dethrone this giant evil has evoked a war more terrible than all the ancient, mythical wars of the gods. It has brought desolation to many homes—sadness to all hearts. Sorrow has followed sorrow, grief has met grief, till the wail of orphans and the sobs of the widowed and bereaved have filled the land with one general cry of anguish and despair. And to day on this bright New Year, as we think of the loved and lost, the honored and true, how many will look away to Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and other places in the sunny South, for faces that will never more be seen in the dear circle at home. Honor to those who have died in the cause of Freedom. Not one drop of that precious blood has fallen unnoticed by Him who holds in his hand the destinies of nations—not one drop of it will fail of its part in the great work of universal liberty. Already are we reaping the first fruits of this precious seed in the brightening prospects of our country's future—in the birth of hope in hearts long crushed.

There are periods in human life in which the individual lives months, may be years, in a few seconds; so are there epochs in the great national life in which the country does the work of generations in a few brief years. Such an epoch is the present

"'Tis an age on ages telling."

The past year was fraught with great sacrifices, great sufferings, great achievements. By its experiences this nation has learned more of what constitutes true national glory than it would have learned in a decade of years of cloudless prosperity; more of the inviolability of human life, and of the sacred obligation of government to protect even the meanest of its subjects.

Slowly, through the scourgings of the terrible Nemesis, is this nation learning that even the colored man has rights that must be respected. And, as evidence of national penitence, the chattel, transformed to the man, dressed in the national uniform, is today fighting side by side with the son of wealth and pride for our common country. For this tacit acknowledgment of the claims of our common humanity we stand more secure at home, more respected abroad. Is it too much to hope that this work of regeneration, like a mighty current, shall roll onward, broader and deeper, gathering new strength with increased velocity, and greater velocity with increase of strength, till its resistless course shall sweep from the earth the last vestige of oppression, and roll in that glad New Year of Truth and Righteousness.

Dear readers of the STAR: let us each one see that our hearts are right on this subject. Go to work in earnest, for the amelioration of suffering in every form; then will the coming year be to us all a Happy New Year.

PROGRESS.

For the Anoka Star.

Cooking.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been hoping, expecting, that among the various contributions to your spicy little sheet, something might appear upon the subject of cooking, diet, &c. &c. But as no one has ventured a word of the kind, I will just try my hand at it; for I am a cook by vocation and, as your readers will see, a Cook by name. I cooked when some of your readers were little boys and girls, and before most of them were such. For I am an old woman—a very old woman, if you please, for I want to claim an old woman's privilege. And when I say things unpalatable, you may say "it is an old woman's whim." And if I say anything foolish, (for who is there that liveth, and sinneth not in this fashion?) you may say, "poor old woman, how childish!"

Well, I told you I am a cook by calling, and I believe I am one by nature—I took I was born a cook, or at least with an aptitude for cookeries. For one of the first things of which I have any remembrance is the act of chewing and swallowing certain dainties; and this was again and again repeated, till the practice became a confirmed habit.

And now, when I think of the tons of flour these hands have mixed, kneaded, and moulded into loaves of every shape and size; of the multitudes of animals, such as walk the earth, fly the air, swim the sea, or nestle coyly in its muddy banks, that I have roasted, boiled, fried, &c.; and then the piles of butter, the loaves of sugar, the barrels of fruit, the spices, condiments, and fixens generally that have gone with the substantials to make savory dishes, to say nothing of jellies, jams, ketchup, &c.—when I think of these, I can compare my labors to nothing less than those of Hercules. And then the good that has been done! How many hungry stomachs have been filled, how many hearts made happy! How much latent goodness has been called into exercise by these labors! The child has grown larger, the man stronger, the maiden prettier. They have given fire to the poet, lyre to the writer, bravery to the soldier. Surely if any one deserves a niche in the temple of fame, it is the cook. Who else has a better claim to the title Benefactor of his race, or is more deserving of the lasting gratitude of mankind?

I say, (modesty of course, for I am a cook) that cooks should take precedence of statesmen, warriors, politicians, and other people generally; and I am going to prove in future numbers that of all trades, professions and arts, call it which you choose, for it is all three, that of cook is the most useful, ancient, and honorable. There is a dark side to the picture, for who that deserves praise, but receives also calumny? So we, (I speak for the craft generally,) are accused of being the authors of aches and pains, derangements of the stomach, liver, brain, &c. Very unjust is all this, for I shall show you that if you obey the command, "Be temperate in all things," we can never do you harm.

But I must give you a recipe, though I dislike them in general. They are as unpoetic as a sum in addition, and would be as distasteful, but that their concrete numbers excite certain nerves the doctors call the gustatory, and cause a pleasing sensation. Well, here is a rule for making old fashioned brown bread. And who, New England born, but remembers how it appeared as it came, steaming hot, on the breakfast table of Sundays, and how delicious it tasted. But here it is, just as I found it in an old newspaper:

Take equal proportions of sifted rye and Indian meal, mix them well together; add half a teacup of molasses, and two gills of good yeast, to about three quarts of meal. Wet this with good new milk, sufficient to make a dough that can be easily worked with one hand. For economy's sake, milk that has stood twelve hours, and from which the cream has been taken, may be substituted for new milk; or water pressed from boiled squash, or in which squash has been boiled, is a much better substitute than pure water.

The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed, and stand, in cold weather, for twelve hours, in hot weather two hours before baking. If baked in a brick oven, a three quart loaf should stand all night. The same quantity in three loaves will bake in three hours.

Stewed pumpkin or squash is a very good substitute for molasses, and quite a saving in these times.

KATY COOK.

THE RIGHT SORT OF RELIGION.

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late, and keeps the dinner from being late—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door mat—keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant—amuses the children, as well as instructs them—wins as well as governs—projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that bears heavily, not only on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, otter from butter, beet juice from vinegar, alum from bread, strychnine from wine, water from milkcans, and buttons from the contribution box.

The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles, and more barrels of Genessee flour than all the wheat fields of New York grow and all her mills grind. It will not make one half of a pair of shoes of good leather, and the other of poor leather, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit, and the second to his cash. It will not put Canvin's stamp on Jenkins' kid gloves, nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop, nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards, come to an untimely end in the tenth, or a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards, be slipped in the bud at fourteen and a half, nor the cotton thread spool break to the yard lack fifty of the two hundred yards of promise that was given to the eye, nor yard wide cloth measure less than thirty-six inches from selvedge to selvedge, nor all wool delaines and all linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton, nor coats made of old rags pressed together, to be sold to the unsuspecting public for legal broadcloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand, into chimneys it contracted to build of seven dollar materials, nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine, nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join, nor daub the ceilings that ought to be smoothly plastered, nor make window blinds with slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at, but are on no account to be touched.

The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for the hundred cents given, is according to Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, with or without interest, as a liar."—Ex.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

But I remember with burning shame that the men of the Fifty fourth Massachusetts, who held the right of the advance on that terrible night of the 18th of July, in the assault on Fort Wagner—led by that gallant young American, [Col. Shaw,] whose spotless life, whose chivalrous character, and whose heroic death, there is no marble white enough to commemorate — that these men, wearing the uniform of the national army, carrying the colors of the Union and the colors of Massachusetts, sworn and mustered into the volunteer service as a part of the contingent force of our own Commonwealth; who have made a name for their race as enduring as history, and have fought as none others could have better fought—yes, with burning shame I daily remember that these men—soldiers as they are—are denied the wages of soldiers, and are put off with the ten dollars per month, clothing included, prescribed for all manner of unassigned, unenlisted persons of African descent, who are employed under an exceptional statute, for whatever service they may be found competent. I think there can be no proposition of law more clear than this, viz: that colored men are competent to be enlisted into the regular service of the United States, into the volunteer army of the United States, into the navy of the United States, and to be employed in any arm of either service.—(Gov. Andrew's Message.

—The progress of liberal institutions in Italy is attended with a remarkable change in its architecture. In Florence the old streets were dark and narrow; the new are all wide and spacious, and the residences and churches are now built to admit abundance of light and air.

—All the grandsons of Thomas Jefferson are with the Confederates, and all his granddaughters are with the Union, as are the husbands of those who are married. The Hon. S. Randall of Cortland, N. Y., states this fact in a recent letter to a friend.

EXTREMES MEET.

We predict that such journals as the New York Herald will find occasion for again repeating the charge that rebels and radicals are really aiming at the same thing, in a recently published article by "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana." His views are presented through the South Carolinian, and mark out the proper policy for the rebel government. The depreciation of paper currency suggests the following as the only remedy:

"Let the whole confederacy be divided into two classes—the combatants and producers. As long as this war shall last every one of us must be satisfied with shelter, food and clothing, and nothing else. The soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay. Why should they need money, when provided with necessaries, and their families taken care of? Let all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter be put at the disposal of the Government, without pay. Let every woman and every child, old enough for the purpose, be made to work without pay. Let the President and every civil officer, or employee, have no pay. In fact, let it be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; but let food, raiment, shelter, and medicine be secured to every one under a parish or county organization, controlled or supervised by the general government."

This, says the New York Times, "would be the most gigantic scheme of practical socialism that the world ever saw. All the resources and productions of every Southern farmer and planter to be placed at the disposal of the rebel government without pay; it is to be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; labor is to be universal and compulsory—every woman, even, and every child, being forced to work without pay; and the rebel government, from the stores thus placed at its disposal, is to furnish every man, woman and child—of both colors, we suppose—of the confederacy with all needed food, raiment, and shelter. It is as wild a scheme of socialism as ever was conceived in the brain of man. There would be perfect equality as regards property, perfect equality as regards compensation.

Why not? After practically abolishing slavery, let the rebels inaugurate a socialistic community, and bring on the millennial era at once. They may prove greater blessings to the world than has been anticipated by the most visionary.

SYMPATHY.

OR,

STRAWS FOR THE DROWNING.

I think the hardest thing for human nature to bear is lack of sympathy. One can endure privation, poverty, disappointment, trial, in almost any form, if there be only *one* loyal human being to whom we can turn our tearful eyes and say, "*Isn't this hard!*"

Nor need there be a verbal reply: the slightest hand-pressure; a quick, responsive moistening of the eye; an arm slid round the waist; an echoing sigh; a touch of the lips to the throbbing forehead. What heaven is in these mute tokens! How they bridge over the yawning gulf of despair! How fair, when the tempest lulls, do they span it with hope's rainbow. True, the clouds may return—the chill mist—the darkness; but the bright warm tints *have* been there! More than angelic are those soul-responses. Eternity shall show it, when they, over whom the shadows of great trouble fell, till wrong almost seemed right, shall, with these, their earth-saviours, serenely untangle the life-web, every fibre of which is spun by the hand of Infinite Love.

A kind word! Don't grudge it. Don't say, "It is a sad pity, but then it is no concern of mine." A kind look, even! Don't withhold it. I remember once, when in great trouble, I was walking the crowded thoroughfare on some errand, in that state of utter hopelessness which must have told its story on my face, suddenly encountering a look from a stranger so full of compassionate tenderness, that I, who had thought never again to shed a tear, so stony seemed my eyes, felt them overflowing. Oh! the hope and courage that look gave me! Some day I shall know more about it—not *here*.

There are those heaven-ordained ones who shed this brightness as they glide past us; and there are others so flinty, yet so polished withal, that we clasp our hands tightly over our heart to still its cries, whispering, Hush—not *there*—anywhere but *there!* And as they pass us, a chill, like that from a newly opened tomb, creeps slowly over us, and the last flower of hope droops to the earth beneath it.

I suppose such people have their place in the world; but they always seem to be like those artificial plants suspended in pots from drawing room windows; perennial stiffnesses, mocking our reach, incapable of growth or expansion, without moisture, without fragrance, impervious alike to dew or sunshine—fit only to accumulate the grime and dust of years.

FANNY FERN.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Madder came from the East.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
The poppy originated in the East.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye came originally from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree orginated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
The garden bean came from the East Indies.
The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
Horse radish came from the south of Europe.
The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.
The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.
The dyer's weed is peculiar to Southern Germany.
The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.
Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.
The cranberry is a native of Europe and America.
The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.
The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.
The currant and gooseberry came from Southern Europe.
Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.
Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.
Barley was found in the mountains of Himalays.
Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

The editor of the *Liberator* has serious objections to the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He says:

We regard this Amnesty as uncalled for, and anti-republican and perilous in some of its features. It puts the freedom, safety and happiness of the liberated bondmen at the mercy of one-tenth the number of voters who were at the polls in any rebel State in 1860, and recognizes that fraction (one-tenth) as competent to constitute a *bona fide* State; and while it allows those who have been in bloody rebellion to vote, it disfranchises the whole body of loyal freedmen! It opens the way for duplicity and perfidy to any extent, and virtually nullifies the confiscation act of Congress, a measure next in importance to the abolition of slavery. Mr. Lincoln's magnanimity is weakness, and his method of disposing of those who have been emancipated by his proclamation that of giving over the sheep to the guardianship of wolves. This must not be tolerated.

—Bently, London, has published Mrs. Greenhow's book about her imprisonment in Washington. It is as bitter as a woman's hate can make it. She glories in having sent information constantly to the rebel commanders, and was paid for all her sufferings when Jeff Davis told her that, but for her, they would have no Bull Run to boast of.

—The Lindell Hotel, at St. Louis, has, like a great many other heavy investments, proved too big a thing for the builders. It was sold last week at trustees' sale for $373,000, half what it is said to be worth. Henry Ames & Co., pork packers, were the lucky (or unlucky) purchasers.

—The health of Joshua Giddings, Esq., the American Consul General to Canada, is so feeble that he has been obliged to retire to his home at Ashtabula, Ohio

—The Radical triumph in Missouri is complete. Rosecrans takes Schofield's command, while Curtiss supersedes Ewing in Kansas.

—The widow of Senator Douglas is at present in Washington, engaged by Secretary Chase as a clerk in the Treasury Department. She is seldom seen in public.

HOUSEWIFERY—An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among girls and wives, but now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the lower orders.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, dated and delivered, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1857, by Michael F. Duggan, and Anna Duggan, his wife, of Minnesota, to John J. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, and duly recorded on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1857, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Anoka, Minnesota, upon pages 79, 80, and 81, of Book "A" of Mortgages, on which said mortgage there is now due and claimed at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred thirty-three ($333) dollars, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said sum, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and granted by said mortgage, to wit:

The south half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township thirty three, north of range twenty-five west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Anoka, in the town of Anoka, in said county, Minnesota, on Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

JOHN J. PEARSON, Mortgagee.
WILSON & MCNAIR, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Dated December 17th, 1863. 13:7t

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
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3-4m Kings County, New York.

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F M JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I hereby relinquish to my son, Thomas C. Hathorn, his time, during his minority, with full power to transact business for himself, and while I claim none of his earnings, I will pay none of his debts or liabilities from and after this date.

DANIEL HATHORN.

Anoka, Dec. 21, 1863. 13:3t.

GREENBACKS WANTED.

Itis said that Jeff Davis has sold Texas to the Emperor of France for Gold, but

CATHCART & CO.,

at their store, 132 THIRD ST., St. Paul, will take

Greenbacks, in exchange for

Dry Goods,

at the Lowest Prices.

The New Fall Stock, just opened, consisting in part of

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

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Flannels,

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NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the wo[illegible]

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and and other Goods, no their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve, years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among the old settlers we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old Fogies"

If strict adherence to our motto—

"Fresh Goods and Low Prices, Fair play and no gouging—

will enable us to avoid it.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863. 1ly

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of the Bridge formerly occupied as a Match Factory, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &C,

Which will be sold at very low figures for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if not return them, and your money will be refunded. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to inform the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber is prepared to do any work for them in the way of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at reasonably low rates. Produce, wood, &c. taken in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING.
3-1y

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Eastern Mail.—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

Northern mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing daily, except Sunday's; closes 9:30 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting. R. M. JOHNSON,
Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861. Post Master.

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These Machines make the lock stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever ! ! !

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Address, post paid,
CHAS. J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
Specimens copies sent gratis, when written for.

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly renovated during the past summer, and put in the highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in constant attendance.

Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.
SMILEY & WOODBURY.
Anoka October 15th, 1860.

HORSE SHOER AND Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has returned to town again, and can be found at his old shop as formerly prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing to order, and in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated scientifically, and without extra charge over and above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary work will be charged for.

Anoka, September 6th, 1863.

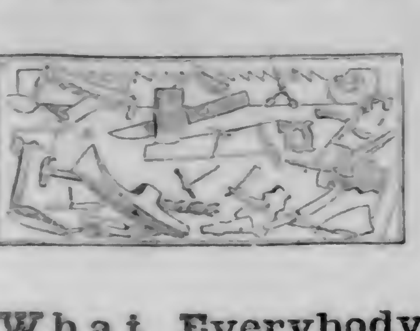
E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Horse Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Anoka, July 27th 1861.

EVERYBODY ! !



"What Everybody Says must be true."

EVERYBOBY SAYS,

If you want an

A. No. 1, Albany,

Cook. Parlor. or BOx

Call on
E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

—o—

Everybody says,

That you always find a good assortment of

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

Table and Pocket

Cutlery,

Butcher Knives,

TEA AND TABLE

SPOON,

Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS GLASS, PUTTY ROPE, PAILS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS BROOMS, IRON AND TIN TEA KETTLES, SAD IRONS, ALSO:

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE at the Hardware store of
E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

—o—

Every LADY says,

Buy one of "Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringers," and save clothes and labor.
E. H. & A, DAVIS, Agents.

—o—

Everybody says,

That we have the finest lot of

Grain Cradles, Scythes,

Snaths, Forks,

Shovels, Spades and Plows,

In the Upper country.

—o—

Everybody says,

You will always find goods as represented at the old established Hardware store of
E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

TEMPLE & BEAUPRE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.

SAINT PAUL. - - - MINNESOTA.

Sole Agents for the sale of

LAFLIN & LMITH'S GUNPOWDER,
J. J. CASE'S THRESHERS,
GEO. ESTERLEY'S Reapers, DEERE'S Moline Plows.
AKRON, (N. Y.) Water Lime.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAUFLIN,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at Ford's old shop on the east side of Rum River, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash or produce. Particular attention paid to shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted. Old axes newly steeled and new ones made to order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Anoka, January 15th, 1861.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
4-3m No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our catalogue now embraces considerably over FOUR THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
50 Navy Officers,	56 Prom'nt Women.

47 prominent Foreign Portraits.
2,500 copies of Works of Art.

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for one dozen PICTURES, from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1,80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photograph Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by Express.

We also keep a large assortment of
STERESCOPES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS.

Our catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp,
E. & H. T. Anthony,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends and relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.
aug7 6mos.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

DEALER IN

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,

And all goods pertaining to the business of a

Wholesale Grocer,

INCLUDING

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

WINES, LIQUORS, AND PURE OLD R[illegible]E, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

Cor. Third and Jackson sts., - ST. PAUL, MIN.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

THE SPRING NUMBER CONTAINS
THREE LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS,

Comprising the Latest Paris Styles of Sleeve, Child's Apron, and the Ladies' New Spring Walking Coat, together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for Spring Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliner's, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, Yearly, $1, with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show rooms or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

JOHN H. MARTIN,

Dealer in

Clocks, Watches,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.

ANOKA, MINNESOTA.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. n5

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Sheet Music, Music Books, Music Merchandise, and All Kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

at the lowest possible price.

THE HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG

IRON FRAME PIANOS

are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and *will stand any climate.* The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow: the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years.—Price from $175 to $700. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains—prices from $25 to $100.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS.

Rosewood Caset, Tuned and Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop.

No. 1.—4 octave, scroll legs,	from C to C,	$45
No. 2.—4½ " " "	" C to F,	60
No. 3.—5 " " "	" F to F,	75
No. 5.—5 " Piano Style,	" F to F,	100
No. 5.—6 " "	" F to F,	125
No. 6.—5 " two stops and two sets of reeds,		150
No. 7.—5 octaves, " " " " reeds and two banks of keys,		200

No. 8.—5 octave Organ Melodeons, two banks of keys, pedal bass, four and six stops $275 and $300.

These Melodeons remain in tune a long time.—Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN

is a reed instrument, corresponding in power and compass to the ordinary 16 feet pipe Organ.

In rosewood cases, 5 stops,	$160
" " 9 "	185
" " 13 "	235
13 stops with percussion,	310
13 stops with percussion, and "expression,"	375

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.
no1.-tf. 481 Broadway, New York.

R. C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Anoka, Minn

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope, by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the confidence of all who may intrust business to my care.

Special attention given to the collection of debts.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware store, first door at left hand, up stairs.
R. C. MITCHELL.
Anoka, Minn. Oct. 30th, 1863. 5-1y

THE DRAFT.

The great Draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to concentrate forthwith at Kelsey and Kelly's Boot and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of Boots, Shoes, and Moccassins, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gents' and Ladies' overshoes, Gents' and Ladies buck gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots Misses' and Children's shoes.

We feel gratful to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.
KELSEY & KELLY.
Anoka, Nov. 9 1863.
N. B. Leather for sale. 7:1y

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ANOKA.
DISTRICT COURT, 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ALFRED COLBURN, against ADAMANTINE D COLBURN } U S Internal Revenue Stamp—fifty cents. H. M. A.—Cancelled.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed with the Clerk of this County, at his office, in the town of Anoka, county aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, in the town of Princeton, County of Mille Lac, State of Minnesota, within ninety days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.
HOWARD M. ATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Princeton, Minn.
Dated June, 1863. 12:6t

NOTICE OF SALE ON MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Louisa Post and Russell Post, her husband, of Ramsey county, State of Minnesota, dated August 2d, 1856, and delivered to Charles W Borup, of said county and state which mortgage was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Ramsey, on the second (2d) day of August, A. D. 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and was duly recorded in Book F of Mortgages, pages 720 and 721 of the records of said county, and was afterwards duly recorded in Book "B" of Mortgages, on pages 131 and 132, of the transcribed records of said Anoka county. Whereby the said mortgagors granted, sold, and mortgaged unto the said Charles W. Borup, and to his heirs and assigns, the following tracts and parcels of land, then situate, lying and being in the county of Ramsey, and now in the county of Anoka, in said State, described as follows, viz: The southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section numbered twenty-five (25) in township numbered thirty-one (31), north of range numbered twenty two (22) west, containing two hundred (200) acres, as per government survey, in the United States Land Office at Stillwater, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining; and which said Mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty six dollars ($756) and interest according to the terms of a certain promissory note, made by the said Louisa Post, and Russell Post, her husband, dated at Saint Paul, Aug. 2, 1856, payable three months after date to their own order, and by them endorsed and delivered to said Charles W. Borup, for said sum of $756, with interest at the rate of three per cent per month after due until paid.

And whereas the said mortgagors paid on account of the principal due on said note, the sum of one hundred dollars, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1857, and have paid at different times, the interest which had accrued on said note, up to the 3d day of July, A. D. 1858.

And whereas the said mortgage and debt thereby secured, were afterwards assigned and transferred by the said Charles W. Borup, to Henry C. Sanford, in trust, by his assignment in writing, dated October 19th 1857, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Anoka, in Book "B" of Mortgages, pages 700 and 701 of the records of said County of Anoka.

And whereas the said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, were afterwards duly assigned and transferred by the said Henry C. Sanford, unto Eliza E. Gill, of said County of Ramsey, by assignment in writing, dated the 6th day of February, A. D. 1858, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Anoka, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1858 and recorded in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 632 and 133, which mortgage contains a power of sale duly recorded with said mortgage

And there is now claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, upon said note and mortgage the sum of $900 90, and no suit or proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been instituted, or had, to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed and said mortgaged lands above described will be sold by the Sheriff of said Anoka County, at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Sheriff's office in Anoka, in said Anoka County, on Saturday, the 2d day of January 1864 at 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy and pay the amount then due on said note and mortgage and expenses of sale.

ELIZA E. GILL.
Assignee of Mortgage
VAN ETTEN & OFFICER, Attorneys for Assignee,
Saint Paul, Minn.
November 12, 1863. 7:6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA

Dunleith & Illinois Central Railroad.

DUNLIETH LINE OF PACKETS.

Itasca, Milwaukee, Key City, Northern Light,

LEAVE

ST. PAUL Daily at 8 A. M.

Making sure connections with evenings trains at Dunlieth for all points South and East.

By this route *PASSENGERS* save 100 miles of dusty railroad travel, and are allowed the privilege of remaining on the boat until the cars leave, thus avoiding the expense and trouble, which other routes are liable to incur.

Passengers leaving St. Paul on Saturday, make no direct connections for Chicago, except via Dunleith.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Baggage checked through to all principle points East and south.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS,

Apply at the Ticket Office, Minneapolis.
O. M. LARAWAY,
Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

WHISKY AND NEWSPAPERS.

A glass of whisky is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and, if a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two, it fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system. On the same sideboard upon which this delicious beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with a million of types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than the glass of grog, the juice of a few grains of corn; but it is no less strange than true, that there is a large portion of the community who think corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear!

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—A banking institution with the above name has been organized to transact business in St. Paul, under the national law. It will commence business at an early day and occupy one of the most desirable buildings in the city. Its capital stock is $250,000—one-half of which is paid up and the other half will be paid in sixty days.

—By the new constitution of Venezuela, slavery is forever abolished in that country.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has through a larger measure than any other newspaper possessed in America, or, we believe, in the world, [illegible] since to implement the price of its several issues, of sustained the positivity rank of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation it may probably [illegible] to whom its commercial enterprises was a [illegible] [illegible] Region [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jan 9, 1864

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1864. { NUMBER 16.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.

One column, one year,	$50 00
Half column, one year,	30 00
Quarter column, one year,	18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6 00
One square one week,	75
Each additional week,	25

Legal advertisements at legal rates.

Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

Library Association.

The opening Lecture of the course before the Anoka Library Association was given by Captain James L. Fisk, at the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening. The Association was particularly fortunate in its selection of a speaker, as evinced by the crowded house—paying a handsome compliment to Capt. Fisk, and showing that the community are deeply interested in the new gold fields, to which he is a competent and successful leader. Capt. Fisk, though claiming no merit as a lecturer, gave a very interesting account of his expeditions, and pointed out the great importance of this route, when properly opened, to the State of Minnesota—making it the starting point of the immense emigration which will very soon pass over this great thoroughfare to the new Eldorado. We trust that Capt. Fisk will be entrusted by the Government with opening this route, now so fully demonstrated to be the best route to the Pacific. It could be placed in no better hands.

The celebration of the opening of the St Paul and Pacific Railroad to Anoka, postponed from Tuesday last, will take place without fail on Monday next. The arrangements for Tuesday will be carried out on Monday.

The inauguration of the State officers elect for the two years ensuing took place at the Capitol, on Wednesday. The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Emmett. The officers inducted into office were:

Governor—Gen. Stephen Miller.

Lieut. Governor—Charles D. Sherwood.

State Treasurer—Charles Sheffer.

State Auditor—Chaales McIlrath.

Attorney General—Gordon E. Cole.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Geo. F. Potter.

Public Spirit.—When a publisher of a county paper is paid fifty cents a day over and above his office expenses, for close and hard labor, very likely the people consider themselves remarkably public spirited.

Our genial and worthy friend, Williams, *Local* of the *Press*, made us an agreeable call on Thursday. He accompanied Captain Fisk, and was to pick up such items of our town as should be presented to his observation. It behooves us now to beware of ourselves, or we shall be put in the papers.

For thirty days, commencing Monday, we hear that J. O. McConnell & Co. will sell clothing at cost, and groceries at reduced prices, as they are closing out this branch of business, and many other goods at less than they can be bought for in Minneapolis or St. Paul. This is an excellent offer, as goods have largely advanced since last fall.

W. W. Waterman Esq. has purchased the Drug Store in this town, of E. W. Sims, and will continue the business of that establishment at the old stand.

The Auditor's Office will hereafter be found in the building of the Drug Store.

The Prospectus of the Saint Paul *Pioneer* is published in our paper today. It is a neatly printed and excellent paper. We value it highly as an exchange, and it has a good reputation in the State.

The *Atlantic* for January is on our table. This Magazine is too widely and favorably known to need any word of commendation from us.

Thomas G. Jones, Esq., has resigned the office of Justice of the Peace, and Mr. J. F. Blodgett has been appointed in his stead.

Conundrum.—When a simpleton cuts his throat with a razor, why is wound that he makes like a certain kind of picture?

Ans.—Because it is a "steel-cut."

Friends, please bring the wood.

For the Anoka Star.

ANOKA—SOME OF ITS PRESENT WANTS.

NUMBER 1.

Mr. Editor:—I have read with some interest the current issues of the Star. Its invitations to merchants, manufacturers and mechanics to come and settle and ply their vocation in our thriving village; the homely philosophy of old Mr. Poplar; and the good natured raillery of Mr. Reporter, who tells of the passing of the magnificent Loan Bill, whereby our townsmen granted the sum of one half million dollars from our overflowing treasury to assist Eastern capitalists in building an air line Railroad to Lake Superior—all these things are well enough in their place; but, as it is said that Providence helps only those who help themselves, it would seem more manly in us to take hold and, by united and well directed efforts, make such plans and improvements as shall tend to our material advancement and the prosperity of our town and county than in spending our time in calling upon others to come over and help us. With your permission I will suggest, from time to time, some of the things within our reach which would tend greatly in that direction.

The long talked-of Railroad is now completed and in successful operation to Anoka, and as I write the shrill whistle of the locomotive comes cheerily across the prairie.

The trade with that part of Hennepin county lying west of us has been steadily increasing during the last five years, till now I think that at least one half the business of our merchants and manufacturers comes from that side of the river; and there is nothing wanting but suitable facilities for crossing at this point to increase this business to a very great extent. Products of the farm and the forest must be brought here for manufacture or transportation to markets below. Passengers come here to take the cars for the East and South; large quantities of merchandise will be landed here for residents of the west side, or be received by our merchants to supply their customers over the river.

During the past season two ferries have been supported by this travel, and the public has been as well accommodated perhaps as this method of crossing will admit of; but at best a ferry is tedious and inconvenient, and much of the time unsafe. In the spring, the river is high with a strong current, often filled with floating ice; later, "when the logs come down," it is equally dangerous, and in the summer time and during the period of low water, the slow current and shallow depth renders the passage extremely slow and tedious.

With a good, substantial bridge across the Mississippi at this place, all this trouble would be avoided, and a large amount of travel which now goes below center here.

A bridge, something on the plan of the upper one at St. Anthony, could be constructed cheaply, and would answer the purpose. The distance to be built would be from 250 to 300 yards; and provided a draw for the passage of steamboats was not required, the whole cost would probably not exceed $5,000.

That it would *pay* I think there can be no doubt; at any rate, if the stockholders were the business men of the town, it would richly pay in the increase of business it would bring to them; but aside from this, I believe it would be a good investment of capital.

The interest on the sum of $5,000 at 7 per cent. amounts to $350 per annum; the salary of the toll-gatherer for, say eight months in a year at $150, makes the sum of $500 per annum, to be raised by tolls, to pay interest on the investment and all expenses for the first three years at least. That double that sum would be received I, for one, have no doubt.

Mississippi.

For the Anoka Star.

Cooking—No. 2.

I promised in my last to prove that cooking was the most useful of trades; and more than this was promised, which will not be attempted at this time.

Webster thus defines the word Trade: "The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or profit; mechanical employment as distinguished from the learned professions and agriculture." Surely cooking is a mechanical employment, hard, laborious in the extreme; carried on not merely to procure subsistence, but that all may subsist; and with this profit, that it affords the means of subsistence to the whole race.

Now what trade dares compare with this? Dismiss your jewelers and barbers, send off your tailors, shut up your shoe shops and let the disciples of St. Crispin take a trip to Europe, stop the wheels that drive your machinery, and give your soldiers, (if fighting be a trade, and not one of the liberal arts,) a thirty days' furlough,—do all this, and the world would move on and you would scarcely notice the change; but give to your cooks a respite for a single day and what would ensue! Did you ever neglect the daily winding up of your watch? How motionless and deathlike were wheels and hands! So, stop this daily winding of the great mainspring of life, and the machinery of this great world, its law-making and law-breaking, fashionable dinner parties, and everything else, must quickly stop.

Well, my bread is rising, and I will let the dinner take care of itself a few minutes, and chat with your readers a while longer. I wonder if other cooks have thoughts similar to those now running through my long used brain. Just now I am thinking of the hundreds of millions of stomachs that must this day be fed, that the great purpose of man's existence may be accomplished, the millions of hands employed in this work, the choice meats, the fine flours, fruits from the tropics, and spices from the orient, that are to be served on gold and silver plate to kings and queens, dukes and duchesses; and the rich viands so daintily poised on the silver fork in the hand of the fashionable belle. Again, I think of the substantial fare for the farmer's table, of the oatmeal cake even now in the mouth of the hardy Scot, of the potatoes that are boiling on the Emerald Isle, and of the walrus steak and whale sirloin in the hands of the Esquimeaux *cuisiniere*.

Now, the mind wanders off to the lonely garret or dingy cellar of the great city, where the scanty meal is ready for the attenuated seamstress, the woe-stricken widow, and ill-fed orphan; and thoughts of want and suffering and misery come thick and fast. Did you ever reach the hand to catch the drops of the fast falling rain? How few it will hold! So, few of these thoughts are caught with the point of the pen. But I must catch one more; and oh! how my heart aches as I think of poor Uncle Tom and Aunt Chloe in their miserable cabin, after the day's hard toil is over, grinding their peck of corn—for grief and despair must have sustenance—and keeping time to their task with groans and sobs, may be for the smart of the lash, or for hope deferred, or perchance for some dear daughter sold—sold to whom—sold to what?

Who "does not blush and hang his head to think himself a man?" Shame on you, fiends infernal, man has outdone you in fiendishness. And ever and anon, amidst the tears and toil, goes up the simple prayer that "de good Lord will forgib Massa." Was ever forgiving love greater? Could you put up that prayer? Mine, I am sure, would be for fire from heaven to consume him. Thus thought travels the wide world over, whilst the hands are busy preparing the indispensable for body and mind.

Sister cooks, open your hearts to embrace the whole human race, and they will be enlarged thereby. Think of the suffering poor, and though you may not have the widow's mite to give, the sympathy enkindled in your soul will bring you nearer the kingdom of heaven.

I commenced this with the intention of offering some thoughts on bread and bread making, but have taken a peep at so many tables, must reserve that subject for a future number.

Katy Cook.

For the Anoka Star.

OBITUARY.

At a special meeting of "W. L. Lodge," of Anoka, held at their hall one evening last week, to pay a tribute to the memory of their late brother J. W. M——s, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted;

Whereas, A wise and discriminating Providence has seen fit to please this community by removing from our midst our beloved brother and faithful member, J. W. M——s, in the manhood of his uselessness: causing a wife and child and numerous friends to mourn the loss of his absence.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we recognize the wisdom of Providence in our affliction, and by his assistance will try to receive this dispensation with feelings of cheerful resignation.

Resolved, That the eastern friends and relatives of our departed brother have our deepest sympathy. And while they have abundant cause to mourn this distressing infliction it may nevertheless be a source of comfort to reflect that what is their great loss is our most unspeakable gain.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge are requested to wear the rose of our order in memory of our brother for thirty days.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the Anoka Star, and Eastern papers requested to copy.

Tom & Jerry,

Secretary Whisky Loafers' Lodge.

For the Anoka Star.

PHILO'S FAREWELL TO "PROGRESS."

Adieu, friend "Progress." The warmest friends must part at times. You made some rather broad assertions in your last; but you qualified them quite satisfactorily when you stated that you knew of no system of logic by which a bare assertion, however often repeated, could be construed into an argument. I at first felt some regret that you seemed inclined to withdraw, as my very "largest parrot" was in position; but I notice that my illustrious and learned friend, "Amicus," has boldly entered the arena, and I shall probably need all my ammunition in that direction. Consequently I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Philo.

For the Anoka Star.

INFIDELITY.

This word simply means unbelief. Yet in the vocabulary of conservatism it is applied indiscriminately to advancing science, departure from precedent, and honest inquiry after truth; and has become a potent spell to deter timorous souls from the reception of any new idea.

Scarce a name of the past that has come down to us as distinguished in philosophy or science, but has been stigmatized by this or some kindred epithet. Jesus was an innovator, and accused of irreverence toward holy institutions. His disciples were promulgators of strange doctrines. Socrates, for contemning the gods, was compelled to swallow the poisonous draught. Luther, Calvin, Harvey, Gallileo, and the host of reformers and scientific discoverers, whose memories we delight to honor, were in their day subjects of the bitterest invective and persecution.

Now this opprobrious word, Infidel, is hurled alike at the believers in divine revelation and those who deny it altogether; at the open despiser of everything pure and holy, and those whose lives are of saintly purity—against all who, from any cause, turn aside from the broad thoroughfare of popular theology. Thus each generation stones its own prophets, whilst building the tombs and garnishing the sepulchres of those of the past.

Progress.

For the Anoka Star.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION OF MILK.

Mr. Editor:—I am informed that, a few days since, several strong, iron-hooped barrels arrived here, directed to one of our citizens, and labelled "Milk."

That the said barrels actually contained milk, may be inferred from the fact that since their arrival several persons have been seen wriggling about in zigzag lines, who were evidently suffering from "milk sickness."

It is quite likely that a number more may be attacked with this disease on the day of the Railroad celebration.

Temperance.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Extracts.)

PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you that our young State has continued during the past year, to enjoy, in full measure, the remarkable prosperity which has characterized the loyal section of this Union, while engaged in the stupendous conflict which has drawn so fearfully upon its resources, and engulphed so much of its precious blood and treasure. Though more than one-fifteenth of our whole population by the census of 1860, has been sent to reinforce the armies of the republic, and several counties have been depopulated by the Indian raid, there is good reason to believe that the numbers thus temporarily withdrawn from the State have been more than made up by immigration and natural increase, and that our population, which, in 1860, numbered 172,022, is now not less than 225,000.

AGRICULTURE AND LUMBERING.

Agriculture, which was the interest most directly assailed by the war, is also the first to enjoy its compensations. Immigration has more than repaired the thinned ranks of our husbandmen, from whom our volunteers in the field were chiefly supplied, and with the introduction and more general use of agricultural machinery, has probably prevented any diminution of the area under cultivation. And it is a wonderful evidence of the latent resources of our soil and climate, that in spite of a drouth of unprecedented duration and severity, the year's crop is estimated at about two-thirds of the average. About 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, and half that quantity of corn, oats and potatoes, respectively, are estimated as the product of the year. The higher prices of grain would undoubtedly have made up for the deficiency, if the cause which produced it had not obstructed the navigation of our rivers, and thus partially deprived us of our only channels of exportation. The same extraordinary cause has operated injuriously upon the lumbering interests of the State. Seventy-five million feet of logs cut during the winters of 1862 and 1863, are estimated to be lying in the shrunken streams that traverse our northern forests, awaiting the long delayed rise of water to float them to their destination.

THE FUR TRADE.

For three quarters of a century Minnesota has been the seat of a flourishing fur trade, and though the expulsion and removal of two of the Indian tribes from our midst, and the extension of settlement and civilized industry over their ancient hunting grounds have greatly curtailed the sources of local supply, a considerable trade has of late years sprung up with the Hudson Bay Company's settlements beyond our Northwestern border, the receipts of peltries from all sources during the past year being estimated at $300,000.

In general it may be said that notwithstanding slight checks arising from temporary and accidental causes, and the public burdens and private sorrows which the war inflicts upon all, at no previous period of our history, has a more prosperous activity pervaded all departments of industry, or have the comforts of life been more generally diffused among all classes of our population.

[That portion of the Message referring to Railroads we will publish next week.]

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10½ A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

High School.

The undersigned proposes to open a High School in this place, for the benefit of young ladies and gentlemen, to commence soon after the Winter terms now in session, provided sufficient encouragement should be given.

Having had experience as a teacher in the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, as well as in other prominent positions in the same State, the subscriber hopes to merit the public patronage. W. D. GREENE.

Anoka, Jan. 15, 1864. 16:tf

AMERICAN COFFEE SEED,

Walker & Co.,

Have procured the Central American Coffe Seed which is well adapted to the North-Western states. It will cost but 3 to 5 cents per pound to raise it. We have raised it for three years with good success, and are now able to supply the public with the seed.

Price.—One paper 25 cents, three papers 50 cents, seven papers $1. Any person sending $2 or more will receive one paper extra for each dollar. All packages sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn.

*** Editors giving the above two or three insertions, including this notice, will receive ten papers on sending marked copy to M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn.

16—2t

HOWARD M. ATKINS,

Attorney at Law,

Princeton . . . Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and Tax-Paying for non resident land holders. Will take general charge of lands or other property in Mille Lac County.

Auditor and Attorney of Mille Lac County.

15:3m

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

The Cheap Cash Store,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

15:1y H. KNOX TAYLOR.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present Judicious, Reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress.

Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than $3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscriptions being only $1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Sweet Liberty.

We hear the sweep of wings!
In the crisp atmosphere;
The bell of freedom swings!
How clear its music rings!
Sweet Liberty is here.

Ye murmuring streams that flow,
Pulsing from lake to sea;
Ye wandering winds that blow,
Let the chained bondmen know
That they henceforth are free.

Ye lightnings, swiftly ply!
Flash freedom in the stroke!
Ye thunders, shake the sky,
For God is passing by,
To break the Nation's yoke.

Men harnessed for the fight,
Upon the land and sea,
Brave men, who dare do right,
With heart and voice unite,
In songs of jubilee.

GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Sleigh Pleasures.

Hear the bells! they are coming—
Yes, here is the sleigh;
Jump in! crack the whip!
And hurrah! we are away.
With true hearts beside us,
Now onward we go,
And smoothly we glide
Over mountains of snow.

Bright eyes sparkle brighter,
Red lips gaily smile,
In converse and singing
The time we beguile.
Our pulses beat quickbr,
As one voice we hear,
In low, whispering accents,
Speak ever dear.

The moonlight is lovely,
The stars shining bright;
The bells jingle merry
This glad winter night:
Till, homeward returning,
We then, with a sigh,
Hear his whispered "good-night,"
And THEIR merry "good-bye."

For the Anoka Star.

The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER V.

It was a comfortably cool night, and Uncle Tim had filled the stove with good dry rock maple wood. By the way, the old gent has a peculiar notion for cutting and splitting up a year's supply of wood every spring, and nicely piling it in the shed. He says it is a sensible idea, and those who try it one year will, I think, believe he is correct. "Now," says he, "Peter, we will have a chat this evening in quiet. There seems to be but little news of interest from the seat or legs of war, and perhaps you may have some local items upon which we can talk. I told him the only matter of interest in town was a little excitment on the temperance question. There had been several persons about town that day slightly salubrious and several of the prominent men had determined to have the bar of the hotel closed as a nuisance.

"Well, Peter," said he, 'I presume you propose this subject for the purpose of giving me a few hits in the ribs, as you know I take a little "spirits" occasionally; but my boy, I am with you, and rubbing his hands with a smile on his face, he pulled up his arm chair and seated himself. Now here's at you, young man, and let us see which will carry his point.

I presume sir, said I, that your first clincher will be a quotation from Scripture "a little wine for the stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

There you are Peter. I am going to be obstinate to night however, and you will probably call me an infidel yet. It is a little singular that of all the denominations that lay the foundation of their belief in the Bible, and are at loggerheads about everything else. St. Paul said, they quote that to hold them up when they get dry. But Peter, if St. Paul saw fit to reccommend that medicine for complaints of the body, at the same time he was prescribing for the soul, he probably did not design to have that advice adopted with favor and all the rest thrown aside. You must bear in mind, my boy, that though vineyards have been planted ever since Noah commenced the practice of horticulture, and the Bible is full of accounts of wine presses and wine making, and although our Savior turned water into wine, you won't find an instance mentioned where a Yankee set up a distillery to coax liquid damnation out of bread stuffs.

Well, Uncle Tim, if you dont beat the Dutch on an argument. I thought you took a horn occasionally, and of course would not take my side of the argument. But I have got you sure, this time. Don't we read that "wine is a mocker, *strong drink* is raging, and who is deceived thereby is not wise?" There must have been a distillery somewhere in the vicinity of whom that was written, for it is very evident it was not imported.

Peter, my boy, you are right; that passage slipped my mind. Liquor has always been used since the deluge and from what I have seen always will be.

That is my idea exactly, and if those who use it cannot get it openly, they will on the sly; consequently no laws can prevent its use.

"Well, I have had some experience in life," said Uncle Tim. "When I was a boy," and in fact until thirty years ago, the majority of people made open and free use of ardent spirits, but of late years its use has become unpopular with many, particularly its use to excess. Those who use it, however, with precaution are sometimes apt to go too far. I will give you an instance: When I was in the Legislature I was on the committee to which had been referred the bill to prevent the sale of liquors in our State. We met in the evening at our hotel; there were a few lobby members with us and as the evening advanced we thought to revive ourselves, and sent down for a bottle of the ardent. We soon got a little lively and went on with our work, and got dry again. Another bottle soon came up, and by the time we got our work done the majority of us did not know whethur we were in favor or opposed to the bill.

The next morning, however, we met again, and this meeting resulted in a report in favor of the bill; for a better lot of acking heads seldom got together on pubtic business. You will find, Peter, that there are some men who cannot take one glass without wanting more. It is better for such persons to be deprived of it; and take it altogether I think it the best plan in small towns not to have it sold in public. Licensed dealers will sell to any one who calls for it, and being generally unprincipled men they care not how drunk a man may get so long as they get his money. I never yet saw a man of any principle who used spirits that took pride in saying so; therefore it looks very much as if there was little credit attached to it. We are apt to look upon those who get too much in them, with a little contempt. But we ought to have charity for such, for I don't believe there are many men who get intoxicated on purpose. They get a glass too much, and that upsets the whole system. I have seen some young men much addicted to its use that outgrew it entirely; and I have seen some old men who were temperate in their youth, die drunkards. Peter, I think the devil is in us all, and he will show himself at sometime during our lives. It is a good plan to be charitable in our feelings towards our fellow men!

Very true, sir; but I want your opinion as to selling of liquor in town.

"Well, Peter, I never saw but very few men who sold it that prospered and were respected by all classes; nor a man that used it but what made a fool of himself sometimes: and I think, Peter, take it all in all, that anything stronger than the pure juice of the fruit is not fit to go into the stomach, and the less of that the better for all concerned; and if I was to make laws for the future prosperity of a young and thriving town, I should first get the good will of the ladies, then establish a library and lyceum; have public lectures, free to all, and intellectual entertainments of all kinds, by which to invigorate the minds of both old and young, for literary pursuits. Feed the mind as well as the body on choice food, elevate it above salt pork and potatoes, and my word for it, when the young ladies become mothers, their children, particularly the boys, would start on the right track and be very apt to go ahead. However, Peter, we all have our opinions, and they are apt to vary. You know what the negro said when questioned in court as to the honesty of a neighbor:

'He mought be honest, sar, and he mought not; but if I was a chicken and knew he would be about that night, I'd roost mighty high, sar.' It was only an opinion of his, and like many of our own, we are apt to doubt the honesty of others, considering ourselves all right."

Uncle Tim lit his pipe for a smoke and I sat up to the table to write, when he intimated the fact to me that as I had but one pair of eyes, and no very good chance of replacing them when worn out, I had better light another candle and not strain them with such feebie light. A hint, by the way, that may be of some use to some who may read this.

—The death of the poet and novelist, Wm. M. Thackeray is announced in the English papers.

For the Anoka Star.

To Philo—No. 2.

DEAR SIR:—To be specific, I must now call your attention to the "vegetative laws" of human nature, or to those laws which concern the preservation of the body. These are divided into two orders. 1st, The preservation of the individual. 2d, Of the species.

The most important relating to the individual is a good constitution, and a rigid compliance with the law that makes temperance, food, air, light, &c &c., a necessity to its preservation. Heat and cold must be guarded against. Too much of either is destructive of life—destructive to the body and all the phenomena manifested through it. The vegetative laws obeyed, secures the good of the animal part of man, and the animal instincts impel to the obedience. But as cleanliness was, by the ancients, ranked among the religious virtues, and its neglect among the sins against the body, I will not, just at this point, refer to the progress made in the instituted ablutions, purifications, &c., of the ancients.

2. Fish, you know, are very fond of water, and, to them, the ablutions imposed by the vegetative laws are easy and pleasing. Instinct, without the tediousness of foreign media, impel them to run up and down the rivers, at stated periods, to obey the exacting laws of vegetative life; and I have often felt a little miffed at the naughty fates, when seeing the boys sporting with their precious lives, below the dams thrown across the river by the thoughtless enemies of the finny tribes, because they did not provide a *shadow fish* from a "higher sphere" to give them timely warning of the obstructions that would lie in the way of a compliance with the vegetative laws. But the dear little finny fellows have to content themselves with a knowledge of the painful fact, that the gods were against them, and had made no provision for such alarming contingencies.

3. I will merely state an interesting incident connected with the vegetative laws, and will annoy you no further till my next. A thoughtful and worthy young mother was invited to a fashionable party. With all the anxiety of a fond and ambitious mother she employed her skill to fit out herself and babe in the latest style. Her dear little baby—the lovely rose-bud—was tastefully equipped, taking so much time as to lead husband to think her own pleasing person would be neglected. Little Willey was dressed in pure white, to compete with the driven snow. Its ruddy little arms were left without a covering, save a neat shoulder knot, and a strip of gauze nearly an inch wide. Its dear little feet were dressed in socks of the finest worsted, ornamented with tassels of "red, white and blue." The head and rest of the baby were clothed in tasteful keeping with the arms and feet. The mother, in culpable neglect of her own comfort, was richly and thickly clad, not excepting her "lily white hands," and over the whole was thrown a gorgeous set of furs. All were ready for the party. A ride of only about fifteen miles, in an afternoon when Zero was shivering with the cold, took them to the place of amusement. Willey had been a little troublesome and restless. By the way, Ma's cloak and furs had been frequently thrown from off his dear little form, to give him a judicious airing; and by the time the journey was ended and Willey was anxiously cared for in a cold parlor, for an hour and a half, he was in a fair way for a 'higher sphere."

The spirit of dear old grandma had, at the time of dressing Willey, been absent on a journey to the "higher, sphere." The servant girl—by the by an excellent medium—was busy "about many things," so that the faithful old table failed to give its accustomed taps of warning and tuition, and poor baby was, therefore, in a "bad fix." Parents were alarmed. What shall be done? Done, to be sure! Why, send for Dr. Mesmerism! Tell Susa to be ready to make a communication with the spirit world, and Pa to have his pen and ink, paper and table all ready to pen down the prescription. All is hastily put in readiness. Susa takes her seat by the side of little Willey, takes hold of his feverish wrist, and after a few frightful contortions and nervous gesticulations, Susa announces the presence of spirits. The table, vibrating with life, needs several strong men to keep it still enough to make the desired and distinct taps. Even old grandma, in her great haste to benefit little Willey, fretfully complains of the restive old table, and its conducting capacity, but a little patience and the attenuating power of the spirit, rectify all discordant elements, and Susa begins to give, in tremulous accents, the prescription. Says Susa, "I perceive, in my vision, that Willey has been foolishly exposed and needs medical aid. Take a mild solution of "Aqua Pura," and a few drops of the tincture of a plant of the genus Crocus, being of a deep red color, all of which you find in this mundane sphere. Use the remedy as you judge it is needed, and keep the patient comfortably warm, even if the arboreous productions of your own terrestrial sphere become necessary, and little Willey will soon be all right. The secretions and excretions will not be impeded, and its earthly form will become mature after the lapse of the required number of years." What wisdom from an ignorant servant girl! It is superhuman!

Susa, after a few reverse passes, assumes her normal state. The mother, grateful for the valuable prescription, kisses the leaf of the good old kisses the leaf of the good old table, in lieu of her grandma's cheek, and wonders at the valuable improvements introduced, through material media, from the spirit land, into the science of Materia Medica, by the elevated genius of "Progress."

Yours, &c., AMICUS.

For the Anoka Star.

Philo to Amicus.

Thanks, noble "Amicus," for the perspicuity with which you state the four propositions contained in the article addressed to me, through the STAR of last week. Your conclusions are as logical as were those of the old preacher who, when expatiating upon the destiny of the race, exclaimed "my dear hearers, there's nothing that destroys so many lives as death. Some people are killed by accident, and some in battle; some are lost at sea, and some are devoured by wild beasts; but my dear hearers, it is a solemn truth, that nothing kills so many as death." Death has been at work for ages and has destroyed millions of the human family." As a matter of courtesy, however, I will state four distinct propositions for your consideration, and fearing that some of them may require more than a "mere reference," I will append to each the reason upon which my conclusions are based.

1st. The laws of nature regulate all matter and all motion. Reason, because all motions are regulated by the laws of nature.

2d. The apex of a pyramid is higher than the base. Reason, because the base is lower than the apex.

3d. An individual who considers himself endowed with universal infallibility is a fool. Reason, because none but a fool would consider himself thus endowed.

4th. If "Amicus" is not the handsomest "*cuss*" in town, it is because there is one handsomer. Reason, because, if there is a handsomer one in town than friend "Amicus," of course "Amicus" is not the handsomest.

Yours, PHILO.

THE PLEDGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The late Message of President Lincoln contains the following emphatic assurances:

Those laws and proclamations were put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were intended.

To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return again to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that Proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress.

GO AHEAD.—Go ahead is American; it is written upon everything from a plow to a telegram. We are not always "sure we are right," but nevertheless, we "go ahead." A little faster, a little farther, a little stronger, a little longer, but all wrapped up in the word "go."

It would be well for us to use a little Hibernian wit in our progress. Our readers all recollect the ready answer of the Irish carrirge driver:

"Obey my orders," said his haughty English master, "if I order you to drive to h—ll."

"An' sure I will, your honor," answered Pat, "but yez must excuse me if I back you in."

MR. LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the proceedings of the Rebel Congress, Mr. Foote presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A copy of the truly characteristic proclamation of amnesty, recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper who now sits enthroned upon the ruins of constitutional liberty in Washington city, has been received and read by the members of the House; now, in token of what is solemnly believed to be the almost undivided sentiment of the people of the Confederate States,

Be it resolved, That there has never been a day or an hour, when the people of the Confederate States were more inflexibly resolved than they are at the present time, never to relinquish the struggle of arms in which they are engaged, until that liberty and independence for which they have been so earnestly contending, shall have been at last achieved and made sure and steadfast, beyond even the probability of a future danger; and that in spite of the reverses which have lately befallen our armies in several quarters, and cold and selfish indifference to our sufferings thus far, for the most part, evinced in the action of foreign powers, the eleven millions of enlightened freemen now battling heroically for all that can make existence desirable, are fully prepared, alike in spirits and in resources, to encounter dangers far greater than those which they have heretofore bravely met, and to submit to far greater sacrifices than those which they have heretofore so cheerfuly encountered, in preference to holding any further political connection with a Government and people, who have nototiously proven themselves contemptuously regardless of all the rights and privileges which belong to a state of civil freedom, as well as of all the sacred usages of civilized war.

Mr. Miles regretted that the gentleman from Tennessee had introduced such a resolution. The true and only treatment which that miserable and contemptible despot (Lincoln) should receive at the hands of this House was silent and unmitigated contempt. This resolution would appear to dignify a paper emanating from that wretched and detestable abortion, whose contemptible emptiness and folly would only receive the ridicule of the civilized world. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Foote was willing that the preamble and resolution should be tabled, with the understanding that it would indicate the unqualified contempt of the House for Abaaham Lincoln and his Message and Proclamation alluded to.

Mr Miles said there would be no misunderstanding about that.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Similar resolutions offered by Mr. Miller, of Virginia, went the same way.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

The intense mental activity which prevails everywhere in America, whether the result of atmospheric peculiarities or not, it is unnecessary now to inquire, demands an unusual degree of care for our bodies; and yet no nation in the world is so careless in this respect. We are merciful to our beasts, but not to our brains; we are angry if our animals are overworked, but our children are put into unventillated hot houses at an early age, and are forced to sprout a sickly growth of all sciences and of every language under the sun, dead or alive, Sanscrit and Hebrew perhaps excepted. We are guided in the selection of our dwelling-places by the fact that several lines of stages pass the door, and our daily exercise consists in handing our fare through the hole to the driver, or in holding a strap in a car too crowded to allow us a seat. Paralysis and all nervous disorders are increasing with frightful rapidity; and insanity spreads enormeously. In two States of New England—Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for instance—the last mentioned disease increased within less than ten years quite one half. Bad air, want of intelligent bodily exercise, overwork, vile cooking, restaurant life, with its anaconda-like bolting of wedges of meat and thick slices of cohesive pudding; insufficient sleep; alcoholic drinks and tobacco; all these causes, and a variety of others, are laboring together to undermine the health of the people and make a man of eighty a curiosity worthy of exhibition in a menagerie.—[Evening Post.

—Mr. John Mitchell, for some time engaged with the Richmond Enquirer, has withdrawn from his late connection with the Daily Press.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, dated and delivered, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1857, by Michael F. Duggan, and Anna Duggan, his wife, of Minnesota, to John J. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, and duly recorded on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1857, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Anoka, Minnesota, upon pages 79, 80, and 81, of Book "A" of Mortgages, on which said mortgage there is now due and claimed at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred thirty-three ($333) dollars, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said sum, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and granted by said mortgage, to wit:

The south half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township thirty-three, north of range twenty-five west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Anoka, in the town of Anoka, in said county, Minnesota, on Monday,, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

JOHN J. PEARSON, Mortgagee.
WILSON & MCNAIR, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Dated December 17th, 1863. 13:7t

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
3-4m Kings County, New York.

THE INDEPENDENT.

This weekly Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.,
And THEODORE TILTON,
Is issued in the same form and at the same low price of

☞ *Two Dollars* ☜

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IT AFFORDS ITS READERS:

Fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts, occurrences and interests of this nation and the world.

A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the Religious World.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine.

VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that
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ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent [on its cost] may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILLON Machines ni use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the
LOCK STITCH
with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot

The WHEELER & WILLSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED,
AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office

F M JOHNSON, Agent.

St Paul, September 6th, 1863.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I hereby relinquish to my son, Thomas C. Hathorn, his time, during his minority, with full power to transact business for himself, and while I claim none of his earnings, I will pay none of his debts or liabilities from and after this date.

DANIEL HATHORN.

Anoka, Dec. 21, 1863. 13:9t.

GREENBACKS WANTED.

It is said that Jeff Davis has sold Texas to the Emperor of France for Gold, but

CATHCART & CO.,

at their store, 132 THIRD ST., St. Paul, will take

Greenbacks, in exchange for

Dry Goods,

at the Lowest Prices.

The New Fall Stock, just opened, consisting in part of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Blankets

Yankee Notions, and

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S
IMPERIAL
HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among the old settlers, we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old Fogies."

If strict adherence to our motto—

"Fresh Goods and Low Prices,
Fair play and no gouging—

will enable us to avoid it.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863. 1:1y

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of the Bridge formerly occupied as a Match Factory, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, &C,

Which will be sold at very low figures for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if not return them, and your money will be refunded. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to inform the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber is prepared to do any work for them in the way of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at reasonably low rates. Produce, wood, &c. taken in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING.

3-1y

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO. . . Proprietors.

335 Broadway, New York.

Cash for Hides.

The highest cash price paid for Hides.

Anoka, september 11th, 1863.

J. W. MOUNTS.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m., to 7 p. m.
SUNDAYS—From 12 " m, to 1 "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail.—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

Northern mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing daily, except Sunday's; closes 9:30 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting. R. M. JOHNSON,

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861. Post Master.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is readily replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

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The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for binding and which at the end of every six months makes one of the handsomest books which can be placed on a drawing-room or library table.

In Paper and Typography, the Household Journal will compare favorably with the best printed paper in the United States.

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NEW
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the most beautiful vignette that has yet been published; Music by Heimsmuller, leader of the 22nd Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals' Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our Generals; music by Grafulla, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comic Schottiche, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull. 40 cts. All of which are pronounced by good judges to be fine productions.

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In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.
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In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

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Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.
Howe & Steven's Family Dye Colors.
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Surplus over $300,000.

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Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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CHARLES T. WOODBURY,
Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1860.

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PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly improved for 1864. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!
Fourteen splendid steel plates!
Twelve colored fashion plates!
Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!
Nine hundred wood cuts!
Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson."

Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1864, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, four original copyright novelettes will be given by Ann S. Stephens, Ella Rodman, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Second Life."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others. Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives bonnets, cloaks and dresses, engraved on wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla, or child's dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua-maker. Also, several pages of household and other Receipts.

☞It is the best lady's magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

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Three copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	7 50
Eight copies, one year,	10 00

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Three, five, or eight copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, at the above rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1864 will be given gratis.

Address, post-paid,

CHAS. J. PETERSOM,
306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

☞Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly renovated during the past summer, and put in the highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in constant attendance.

Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.

SMILEY & WOODBURY.

Anoka October 15th, 1860.

HORSE SHOER
AND
Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has returned to town again, and can be found at his old shop as formerly prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing to order, and in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated scientifically, and without extra charge over and above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary work will be charged for.

Anoka, September 6th, 1863.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Anoka, July 27th 1861.

EVERYBODY!!

"What Everybody Says must be true."

EVERYBOBY SAYS,

If you want an

A. No. 1, Albany,

Cook. Parlor. or BOx

Call on

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

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Everybody says,

That you always find a good assortment of

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

Table and Pocket

Cutlery,

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TEA AND TABLE

SPOON,

Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY ROPE, PAILS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS BROOMS, IRON AND TIN TEA KETTLES, SAD IRONS, ALSO;

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE at the Hardware store of

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Buy one of "Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringers," and save clothes and labor.

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AKRON, (N. Y.) Water Lime.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAUFLIN,

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Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at Ford's old shop on the east side of Rum River, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash or produce. Particular attention paid to shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted. Old axes newly steeled and new ones made to order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Anoka, January 15th, 1861.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit *others*, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
4-3m No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

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Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our catalogue now embraces considerably over FOUR THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
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259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
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207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
50 Navy Officers,	56 Prom'nt Women.

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Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

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E. & H. T. Anthony,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends and relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

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Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,

And all goods pertaining to the business of a

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Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

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Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

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THREE LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS,

Comprising the Latest Paris Styles of Sleeve, Child's Apron, and the Ladies' New Spring Walking Coat, together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for Spring Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliner's, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount. Yearly, $1, with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show rooms or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

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Clocks, Watches,

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ANOKA, MINNESOTA.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted n5

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Sheet Music, Music Books, Music Merchandise, and All Kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

at the lowest possible price.

THE HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG

IRON FRAME PIANOS

are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and *will stand any climate.* The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years.—Price from $175 to $700. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains—prices from $25 to $100.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS.

Rosewood Caset, Tuned and Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop.

No. 1.—4 octave, scroll legs,		from C to C,	$45
No. 2.—4½ "	"	" " C to F,	60
No. 3.—5 "	"	" " F to F,	75
No. 5.—5 "	Piano Style,	" F to F,	100
No. 5.—6 "	"	" F to F,	125
No. 6.—5 "	two stops and two sets of reeds,		150
No. 7.—5 octaves,	"	" " " reeds and two banks of keys,	200

No. 8.—5 octave Organ Melodeons, two banks of keys, pedal bass, four and six stops $275 and $300.

These Melodeons remain in tune a long time.—Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN

is a reed instrument, corresponding in power and compass to the ordinary 16 feet pipe Organ.

In rosewood cases, 5 stops,	$160
" " 9 "	185
" " 13 "	235
13 stops with percussion,	310
13 stops with percussion, and "expression,"	375

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

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no1.-4f. 481 Broadway, New York.

R C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Anoka, Minn

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope, by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the confidence of all who may intrust business to my care.

Special attention given to the collection of debts.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware store, first door at left hand, up stairs.

R. C. MITCHELL.

Anoka, Minn. Oct. 30th, 1863. 5-1y

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ANOKA.
DISTRICT COURT, 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ALFRED COLBURN, against ADAMANTINE D. COLBURN. } U S Internal Revenue Stamp—fifty cents. H. M. A.—Cancelled.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed with the Clerk of this County, at his office, in the town of Anoka, county aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, in the town of Princeton, County of Mille Lac, State of Minnesota, within ninety days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

HOWARD M. ATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Princeton, Minn.

Dated June, 1863. 12:6t

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or, (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is the Tribune to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Test Action, the Tribune heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our national distractions, the Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, *then* peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of slavery is the true and only absolute cure to our national ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of 'reconstruction' and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various copperhead devices for achieving 'Peace' by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but exhorting the American people to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will, in due time, bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

The present session of Congress will be an exceedingly important one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of out friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

TERMS—DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy.....3cts.
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SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues).....$3.
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An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $2 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues).....$2.
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Ten Copies one year.....$15.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, to one address, one year $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive The Semi Weekly Tribune gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or or over The Daily Tribune will be sent without charge.

The Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

The Post Offices where full clubs cannot be formed either for The Semi-Weekly Tribune, or Weekly Tribune, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

The Tribune Almanac for 1864 will be ready about Christmas. Price 15 cents; 10 copies postpaid, $1; 100 copies, sent by express, $8. Cash orders solicited.

Address, THE TRIBUNE.
Tribune Buildings, New York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN.

To JOSEPH CUSHMAN,

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Charles Bickford, amounting to thirty dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before J. C. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in the town of Minneapolis, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1862.

no.2-3w. CHARLES BICKFORD, Plaintiff.

THE ANOKA STAR.

[Original.]

The Anoka Star.

'Tis a herald of liberty, virtue and truth,
A comfort to age, a pleasure to youth;
It is eagerly sought by the young and the old;
Its worth to our country can never be told:
It teaches of peace, and it tells us of war—
Then who can refuse to subscribe for the STAR?

The paper is loyal, patriotic, and true—
On the right side in war, and politics too;
No vulgar word ever disgraces its page,
And its beautiful type will your notice engage:
It brings us the tidings from countries afar—
Say, who can refuse to subscribe for the STAR?

How pleasant it is on a Saturday night,
When the toils of the day and week are all o'er,
To sit by the fire with a clear burning light,
And read and ponder its full pages o'er:
There no tales of horror our pleasure will mar—
Now who will refuse to subscribe for the STAR?

PATTY PAGE.

A correspondent should in all cases entrust his name with the Editor.

—One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; one hour gained by rising early will make a month in the year.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE PIONEER NEWSPAPERS OF MINNESOTA

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE WEEKLY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE DAILY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1859.)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the State,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. The WEEKLY PIONEER is the only journal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has thus been published, without interruption, when competing enterprises have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the Public. They therefore propose no essential change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy one year	$2.00
Five or more copies each, one year	1.75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1.60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1.50

All subscriptions payable in advance.

THE DAILY PIONEER

Was the first paper published within the limits of the State, and has been issued without interruption since May, 1854. It has from the first been the standard newspaper of the State. Its publishers will aim to keep it so. To subscribers at points which are served with a daily mail, The Daily Pioneer is confidently recommended as without a superior in respect to the general attractiveness of its columns, and to its full and accurate digest of news of every class, and from all quarters.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PAPER.

One year,	(by mail)	$8.00
Six months,	" "	4.00
Three months,	" "	2.00
One month,	" "	.70
Per year	(by carrier)	9.00
Per week	" "	.20

THE TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER

Will be found an interesting publication for those who are beyond the reach of daily mails, or who do not wish to incur the expense of the daily paper, but who wish to receive the news oftener than it could be furnished by the weekly. It contains all the news matter of the daily paper, conveniently arranged for this edition.

TERMS OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of	$5.00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4.50
Clubs of ten, to one address each	4.00

POSITION OF THE PIONEER IN RESPECT TO THE REBELLION, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND POLITICS.

The Pioneer believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result: and in the employment of such means, it will not be over nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which the Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

The Pioneer looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while the rebellion continues, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of its Editor or not. The fact is cheerfully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than any other can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest action on their parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding aid of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however that such support by the Pioneer shall be blind and sycophantic. It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

The Pioneer is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, The Pioneer will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a reunited country, of a constitution vindicated, and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

The Pioneer Printing Company continue to execute Book and Job Printing and Book Binding of every description with their accustomed neatness and dispatch. Their office was never in better condition than now for the prompt and satisfactory filling of all orders in their line of business.

Address all business letters to

THE PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY,
Saint Paul, MINNESOTA

COLORED SOLDIERS.

An officer in an Indiana regiment, writing from near New Orleans, speaking of a model regiment of colored troops, called the Second Louisiana Engineers, says:

They fight and do pioneer duty beside. They went into a recent engagement singing John Brown's song, and it thrilled the whole army. I was marching with our regiment in line of battle. Our skirmishers engaged in front of us and the second Louisiana, and still high above all other sounds could be heard the war song of the Africans, as they marched up in better line than any other regiment in the field. What a scene! A regiment of negroes in Louisiana, singing the praises of one who died in their behalf, while marching against their aggressors.

The same writer says he would prefer a commission in a black regiment to any other; that the soldiers are more clearly, orderly and obedient than the white troops.

Governor Miller delivered his Inaugural address in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, to a large audience.

COFFINS.

Coffins on hand and made to order, at the Furniture Rooms of

9:3f D. P. CRAIG.

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 26th ult., a yearling steer and two spring heifer calves. The steer is a deep red color, and the calves the same color. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

MOSES BROWN.

Remedy, Jan. 2, 1864. 14:3t.

WOOD! WOOD!!

TWO hundred cords of wood are wanted immediately, at the Depot of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in Anoka. For the best quality of dry hard wood $2 50 per cord will be paid, and $2 per cord for the best green. A proportionate price will be paid for other grades. TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

15:tf C. M. T. NORTON, Agt.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Taxpayers of Sherburne County, that there has been assessed upon each dollar of the valuation of the property of Sherburne County, as follows, to wit:

To support the State Government	2½ mills.
For the payment of interest on the public debt	2 mills.
To support Public Schools	3 mills.
To pay County Expenses	6 mills.
To pay Town Expenses, as follows:	
Elk River	1⅝ mills.
Big Lake	2¼ mills.
Clear Lake	¼ mill.
Briggs	1½ mills.
Baldwin	2½ mills.
For School House purposes, as follows:	
School District No. 4	7½ mills.
School District No. 5	16½ mills.
School District No. 10	2½ mills.

And notice is also given that the Treasurer of said County will meet the tax payers for the purpose of receiving said tax on the following days and places, to wit:

At Big Lake, at Joseph Brown's house, on Monday, the first day of February; at Clear Lake, at John H. Stevenson's house, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February; at Briggs town, ate Daniel Garfield's house, on Wednesday, 3d day of February; and at Baldwin, at the house of Martin Cater, on Friday, the 5th day of February; and at my office, in Elk River, on all the week, commencing on Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1864.

I would also give notice, that by order of the County Commissioners, I am authorized to discount 10 per cent. on all tax that is paid before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1864.

Given under my hand, this first day of January, A. D. 1864.

T. S. NICKERSON,
15:3t Treasurer of Sherburne County.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, AGRICULTURISTS, CHEMISTS, AND ALL CLASSES OF READERS,

Ought by all means to take the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

The most valuable journal of its class now published.

VOLUME X., NEW SERIES,
Commences on the first of January, 1864; therefore, now is the time to subscribe.

MECHANICS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN valuable information concerning their various Trades, and details of all the latest and best improvements in Machinery, Tools, and Processes; together with such useful knowledge as will tend to dignify their occupations and lighten their labors.

INVENTORS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN all necessary instructions how to secure Letters-Patent for their inventions; also excellent illustrations and descriptions of all the principal inventions recently made in this country and in Europe; likewise an Official List of the claims of all Patents granted weekly at Washington, with numerous explanatory notes: also, discussions of questions concerning the Patent Laws of the United States, reports of trials in court, with legal opinions, etc.

MANUFACTURERS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN illustrated articles descriptive of the most recently invented machines used in various manufacturing operations, the different processes being lucidly described; also, practical recipes of much value to manufacturers, with hints upon the economical management of factories.

ENGINEES will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN valuable descriptions of all the best inventions connected with Steam, Railroad, Marine, and Mechanical Engineering; together with a faithful record of the progress of science in all these departments, both at home and abroad.

CHEMISTS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN details of recent discoveries made in Chemistry, and articles on the application of that science to all the Useful Arts.

AGRICULTURISTS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN engravings and descriptions of all the best and most approved Farm Implements; also, original or well-selected articles on matters relating to general Agriculture; great care being taken to furnish Farmers, regularly, with such information as will be valuable in the field, as well as in the household.

ALL CLASSES OF READERS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN a popular resume of all the best scientific information of the day; and it is the aim of the publishers to present it always in an attractive form, avoiding as much as possible abstruse terms. To every intelligent mind, this journal affords a constant supply of instructive reading.

Subscribers should remit so as to have their subscriptions begin on the 1st of January, with the new volume. Those who preserve their numbers for binding have, at the end of the year, two handsome volumes of 416 pages each—832—with several hundred engravings.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$3 for one year; $1.50 for six months; $1 for four months; 20 copies in a Club can be had for $40. Subscribers in Canada should remit 25 Cents extra, to pay postage. Specimen Copies sent free; also, gratis, a pamphlet of "Advice to Inventors."

Address MUNN & CO.,
Publishers,
37 Park Row, New York City.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain 160 acre Land Warrant, No. 100,982, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, and granted March 27th, 1862, to Pedro Jose Jolona, and by him afterwards sold and duly assigned in blank, was, as is claimed, on the 31st day of May, 1863, then being owned by the undersigned, Horace N. Colbath, destroyed by fire at the town of Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota: Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C., by the said Colbath, for the re-issue of said warrant.

HORACE N. COLBATH.

S. C. GALE, Attorney.
Dated January 1, 1864. 15:6t

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1864.

On and after Friday, January 1, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows—

MORNING.		
Leave St. Paul	7 00	A. M.
" St. Anthony	7 45	"
" Manomin	8 05	"
Arrive at Anoka	8 40	"
Leave Anoka	8 55	"
" Manomin	9 30	"
" St. Anthony	9 55	"
Arrive St. Paul	10 15	"
EVENING.		
Leave St. Paul	2 45	P. M.
" St. Anthony	3 30	"
" Manomin	3 50	"
Arrive at Anoka	4 22	"
Leave Anoka	4 40	"
" Manomin	5 15	"
" St. Anthony	5 40	"
Arrive St. Paul	6 20	"

F. R DELANO,
Assistant Superintendent.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, &c. &c. &c.

NO 132 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s **Star and Grand Scale Pianos,**

ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Piano maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

☞ Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon.

St. Paul, December 12, 1863. 11:1y.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUEFRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL-HEALING & COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS, stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuble. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea,
Dysentery,
Scurvey,
Sores and Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILL & OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succour in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field.—How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patience in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CHICAGO

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE COR. LAKE AND CLARK STREET.

Over A. H. Miller's Jewelry Store.

Entrance 52, Clarn Street.

WE are now introducing to the public a newly invented and recently patented Sewing Machine, the inventor of which has discarded entirely the use of cams, and by the application of a *new combination* in mechanics, has accomplished results heretofore unattained by any inventor, and produce a Machine capable of as great a range of work as any other machine in the market, and better adapted to the wants of the community, as he has combined, to a greater extent than in any other patent,

CHEAPNESS WITH EXCELLENCE,
DURABILITY WITH SIMPLICITY,

And NOISELESSNESS OF ACTION, to a degree not approached by any other Machine. Our Machines are

Licensed by Elias Howe and Associates

And are manufactured at the well known establishment of MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Machines are put up on plain tables, in half case, or in full cabinet in Walnut, Mahogony and Rosewood.

Price From $40 to $100.

☞ Our Machines make the "Double Loop Stitch," which is preferable for family use to the "Shuttle Stitch," or "Wheeler & Wilson's Stitch," as it is sometimes called—

1. Because it is stronger and more durable.
2. Because its right or face side is incomparably handsomer than that of the lock stitch, while the reverse is fully as handsome as the reverse of that.
3. Because it is elastic, yielding or giving with the material sewed. The lock-stitch is non-elastic and non-yielding.
4. Because it is a FAST stitch and will not rip, though every fourth stitch is cut. The lock-stitch will rip it once broken.
5. Because, while it is a fast stitch, it is also susceptible of being taken out with great facility,

We are Sole agents for the sale in the Western and Northwestern States, of

BLAKE & JOHNSON'S

Improved Patent Right Side Hemmer.

PRICE, - - - - - - - $3.00.

Its Ready Application to any kind of Machine, new or old, making it altogether the most complete Hemmer ever yet offered.
It turns the hem under, and places the fair stitch on the right side of the cloth.

Persons in the country, by sending us their address, inclosing a letter stamp, can have one of our circulars, list of prices, and sample of work.

Agents wanted throughout the West.

WISWALL & TAPPAN,
Late of and Successors to E. Richards & Co.
Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Address all letters to the "Chicago Sewing Machine Co., P. O. Box 3982, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. E. WISWALL,
JOHN W. TAPPAN,

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain mortgage, dated on the 14th day of August, 1857, and executed by Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to George Smiley, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory, (now State) of Minnesota, on the 14th day of August, 1857, at 5 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 48 and 49 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage said mortgadgors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in said county and States to wit: Lots number six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in townsship thirty-two (32), north of range twenty-five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $500, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage; and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $868 49: and no proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain other mortgage, dated on the 27th day of November, 1857, and executed by the said Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to Eli H. Davis, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory (now State) of Minnesota, on the 1st day of December, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 130 and 131 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage the said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to the said Eli H. Davis, the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said county and State, to wit: Lots number five (5), six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twenty five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $395.97, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $612.81; and no paoceedings at law or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis, on the 27th day of November, 1857, assigned the latter of the above named mortgages and the debt secured thereby, to George Smiley, the mortgagee in the first of the abovenamed mortgages, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 675 and 676 of Book "B" of the record of mortgages:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis and Lucelia C. Davis, his wife, on the 29th day of May, 1863, made and executed to the said George Smiley, a quitclaim deed of all their right title and interest in the above described tracts or parcels of land, which quitclaim deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 102 and 103 of deeds:

And whereas both of said mortgages contain the usual powers of sale, and whereas said mortgagors, in both of said mortgages, by writing, duly acknowledged by them, waived all right of redemption in and to said mortgaged lands, in case of default and sale, and whereas at the date of this notice there is due on said notes and mortgages the sum of $1481.20.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgages will be foreclosed and said mortgaged premises above described will be sold by the sheriff of said Anoka county, at public vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town and county of Anoka, and State aforesaid, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgages and notes, and costs of this foreclosure. 8

GEORGE SMILEY,
Mortgagee and Assignee.

R. C. MITCHELL, Attorney for same.
Dated Anoka, Minn., Jan. 2, 1864. 14:7t

Orders for Job Printing taken here.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy——Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy——Musquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy——Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN."

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

Those Preparations (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years and more established in New York City."

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——the City Steamers Ships &c
Used by——the City Hospitals Alms-Houses &c.
Used by——the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas &c.'
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See one or two Specimens of what is Everywhere said by the People—Editors—Dealers, &c.*

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but 'Costar's' article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by Vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear rapidly.

ECKER & STOFFER, Druggists, Windsor, Md.

COSTAR'S' RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
'COSTAR'S'
'COSTAR'S' BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
'COSTAR'S'
'COSTAR'S' ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

IN 25c, 50c, AND $1.00 BOXES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS
$3 AND $2 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

Caution!!! To prevent the public from being imposed upon by *Spurious* and *Highly Perucious Imitations*, a new label has been prepared, bearing a *facsimile* of the Proprietor's signature.—Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but 'COSTAR'S.'

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities.

Some of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.	Harral, Riusley & Kitchen.
B.A. Fahnestock, Hull & co.	Bush, Gale & Pobinson.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.	M. Ward, Close & Co.
Wheeler & Hart.	McKisson & Robbins.
James S. Aspinwall.	D. S. Barnes & Co.
Morgan & Allen.	F. C. Wells & Co.
Hall, Ruckle & Co.	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner.
Thomas & Fuller	Hall, Dixon & Co.
P. D. Grvis.	Conrod Fox,

AND OTHERS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B W Dyott & Co.	Robert Shoemaker & Co.
T A Fahnestock & Co	French, Richards & Co

AND OTHERS.

BOSTON, MASS.

Geo C Goodwin & Co,	Weekes & Potter,
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AND OTHERS.

Also, All Wholesale Druggists at

CHICAGO, ILL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DETROIT, MICH.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,

AND BY

Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and *Retailers* generally in all *Country Towns* and *Villages*,
In the

UNITED STATES.

AT

Anoka by

E. W. SIMS.

And by the Druggsits, Storekeepers and Retailers generally.

HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No 482 BROADWAY, N.Y.

PLEASE YOUR FRIENDS!

GO TO WM. H. COOK'S Gallery, over F. M. Stowell & Co.'s Store, where you can procure Photographs, Ambrotypes, and all Pictures in that line. He will endeavor to satisfy all who may call upon him.

He returns his thanks to those who have hitherto favored him, and hopes to merit their continued patronage.

Anoka, Jan 1, 1864.

P. S.—Mr. Cook offers to sell his privilege in the above establishment. Any one wishing to go into the business in Anoka will please give him a call. He will give instructions to any who desire it. Two or three Camera Boxes and Tubes for sale. 14:1y

D. P. CRAIG,

ANOKA.....MINN

Manufacturer of and dealer in
Chairs,
Tables,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Stands, Lounge Frames, etc.

All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short notice.

Repairing done neatly and promptly.
Rooms west end of Bridge. 7:1y

THE DRAFT.

The great Draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to concentrate forthwith at Kelsey and Keliy's Boot and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of Boots, Shoes, and Moccassins, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gents' and Ladies' overshoes, Gents' and Ladies buck gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots Misses' and Children's shoes.

We feel gratful to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.

KELSEY & KELLY.

Anoka, Nov. 9 1863.
N. B. Leather for sale. 7:1y

U. S. 5-20'S.

BANK OF THOMPSON BROTHERS,
ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest Bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long and permanent Loans, the INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of those who have idle money on their hands to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold, and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT. LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government require all duties on imports to be paid in Coin. These duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million Dollars Daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20s and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; or Registeerd Bonds of the same denomination, and in addition, $5,000, and $10,000. For Banking purposes, and for investment of Trust moneys the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20s cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum, all other investment,, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Thompson Brothers,
SUB-AGENTS, SAINT PAUL.

Over $125,000 have been subscribed for these at our Bank within the last SIXTY DAYS.

13:4t THOMPSON BROTHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA

Dunleith & Illinois Central Railroad.

DUNLIETH LINE OF PACKETS.

Itasca, Milwaukee, Key City, Northern Light,

LEAVE

ST. PAUL Daily at 8 A. M.

Making sure connections with evenings trains at Dunleith for all points South and East.

By this route *PASSENGERS* save 100 miles of dusty railroad travel, and are allowed the privilege of remaining on the boat until the cars leave, thus avoiding the expense and trouble, which other routes are liable to incur.

Passengers leaving St. Paul on Saturday, make no direct connections for Chicago, except via Dunleith.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Baggage checked through to all principle points East and south.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS,

Apply at the Ticket Office, Minneapolis.

O. M. LARAWAY,
Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing Business.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

A CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES is to be held with the Congregational church in this place, commencing Monday evening, (25th,) and continuing through Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be preaching each of the three evenings. Rev. Messrs. Dudley and Noble of St. Paul, and Rev. Mr. Sheldon of Excelsior have been invited to preach. The morning and afternoon meetings Tuesday and Wednesday will commence at 9½ and 2 o'clock; and will be given to devotional exercises and practical discussion of the following topics:

1. The relation of secret prayer to spiritual life and power.
2. Preparing the way of the Lord.
3. The considerations which should move Chistians to seek the conversion of sinners.
4. Grieving the Holy Spirit, and co-operating with the Holy Spirit.

A general attendance upon the meetings is invited. They have no ecclesiastical character; but are informal, social meetings, designed to awaken and promote spiritual life and action.

Rev. Wm. B. Dada was installed pastor of the church at Clearwater Tuesday evening of last week by a council of the neighboring churches. Rev. A. K. Packard of Anoka preached the sermon. Rev. Sherman Hall of Sauk Rapids led in the prayer of installation, and gave the charge to the pastor. Rev. Mr. Packard gave the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. A. K. Fox of Monticello gave the address to the people.

The two following days and evenings were occupied with conference meetings of unusual interest; and the pastor writes that he is holding extra meetings this week, and that twenty-five persons attended an inquiry meeting Sabbath evening.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church will be held to day and to-morrow. Preaching at 7 P. M. to day by the Presiding Elder; also at 10½ A. M. to morrow.

Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M. to morrow, and service at 7 P. M.

All are invited.

The editor of the Monticello *Statesman* expresses a wish that some one would go to digging on their town site, as they have done at Dayton, and find some ancient ruins, or something else, to bring their town into notice.

We suggest that if the editor will just step outside of his office and take a look over the prairie in its vicinity, he will see *ruins* enough without digging for them; but if he prefers to dig, just wait a year or two longer, and he can have the opportunity. There ought to be good gold diggings in his vicinity, as money enough has been sunk there to enrich a whole country.

Peter Poplar says that when the Raven left Noah's ark he made for Puget's sound; thence a bee line to St. Cloud, Minnesota; thence to Itasca. The mark is still visible, and Gov. Stevens followed it in his survey for the Pacific Railroad. From Itasca, the raven went to Lake Superior in an *air line*, and raised her first brood of chicks at that point; consequently Itasca is the only *natural* point for the terminus of the "air line to Superior;" and this historical fact is worthy the attention of the Legislature.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Some unprincipled parties have put up a large amount of worthless stuff called Saleratus, and scattered it all over the Westean States, much to the detriment of D. B. De Land & Co's excellent Saleratus. This worthless stuff is put up in blue or green paper and called "B. B. De Land & Co's Housewives' Favorite," while D. B. De Land & Co's Housewives' Favorite or Chemical Saleratus is put up in bright red papers. Beware of the imposition.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864. { NUMBER 17.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.

One column, one year,	$50 00
Half column, one year,	30 00
Quarter column, one year,	18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6 00
One square one week,	75
Each additional week,	25

Legal advertisements at legal rates.

Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

Prof. C. S. Powers is giving a course of lectures at Randolph Hall, on Physiology, Phrenology, &c. We heard his introductory lecture, and must say we were well impressed with the speaker's ability to enlighten and benefit all who may hear him on the important subjects upon which he treats.

Kelsey and Kelly have just received an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots of various styles, which they offer for sale below the St. Paul prices. Give them a call.

Hay is selling in Minneapolis, says the *Atlas*, at twelve to fourteen dollars per ton; wood from four to six dollars per cord; and pork from six to seven dollars per hundred.

Thanks to friends Kelsey & Kelly for a generous treat of their fine apples. They keep a supply of this fruit for their customers, which is always a luxury in this country.

The Glass and Crockery Store of Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden, St. Paul, is the most splendid and extensive establishment of the kind in that city. See their advertisement in this paper.

The Celebration

The celebration on Monday was a grand affair for our town and all who participated in it. The citizens of our county and neighborhood were present in respectable numbers, and expressions of joy were happily mingled—coming from the cannon's mouth, the music of the bands, festivity and speech.

As an individual we had our share of the enjoyment of the occasion; and as the dinner tables were a very prominent feature of the celebration, it seems to us that the landladies and cooks deserve a very high compliment.

We had the good fortune to dine at Eastman's, and surely no king need be feasted at a more magnificent table. If those of the other hotels were equal to it, we think the ladies of no other place can boast over those of Anoka in the culinary art.

We copy from the *Press* a very fair report of the proceedings of the day:

The Legislative Excursion on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad to Anoka on the occasion of the opening of the railroad to that place, came off in the most pleasant and successful manner. The weather was unusually bright and mild, and everything conspired to make the occasion one long to be remembered as a noted day in our civic history.

THE GUESTS.

About 300 invitations had been issued to the Excursion, but only some 225 were present at the time of starting the train. Of course the usual number of old seeds rung themselves in, and sponged their way through, which increased the number on the train to about 250. Three passenger cars, one baggage car, and a "caboose" composed the train, which was drawn by the fast and powerful Engine "E. A. Rice," Thos. Hewett, Engineer. The Great Western Band were in attendance, and discoursed some lively airs on the trip up. The cars were crowded, yet not uncomfortably so, and the passengers enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The "skreems of lafture" that occasionally broke the air evinced that fun was afloat inside. Here were potent, grave and reverend Senators, merry and uproarous young bucks, sedate doctors of divinity and medicine, judges and barristers, young men about town, and in short, every class of men represented, and all on a free and easy programme.

THE JOURNEY.

At 12 o'clock, Jas. Rice, the renowned conductor, started the train, and we were soon gliding along at a 30 mile rate. Arriving at St. Anthony, the band played Dixie, while stopping at the depot there, at which point a number more passengers got aboard,—a railroad car, like an omnibus, never being full.

AT ANOKA.

In due time we arrived at the depot at Anoka, where a large number of sleighs were in attendance to escort the guests over to town, the cars were emptied in a twinkling, and everybody piled aboard the sleighs, some of which were filled three or four deep. But no matter. The more the merrier, and soon the long procession was made up, and headed by the band which played a triumphal air, entered town with flying colors. Proceeding to the Public Square, the passengers were disembarked amid a salute of artillery.

THE WELCOME.

Thos. G. Jones Esq., of Anoka, then called the attention of the assemblage, and made a speech of welcome to the guests, on the part of the people of Anoka. He said in conclusion, that while we are enjoying ourselves on this beautiful day, we must not forget those who are fighting for that glorious flag whose folds are flying above us. He proposed three cheers for the brave Soldiers of Minnesota who are battling for their country—which were given with a will, rounded up by a salute from the gun, and "Hail Columbia" by the band.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mr Jones, then invited the guests to repair to the various Hotels, which had been thrown open and warmed for their accommodation, and in a few minutes all were safely stowed away. Luffkin's, Kimball's, and Eastman's were each crowded, but all were made welcome in the hearty and generous manner for which the Anokians are proverbial, and which made all feel at home.

THE DINNER.

In a few minutes dinner was announced, and all sat down, at each of the Hotels, to a repast that would have sufficed in quantity for thrice the number, and in quality for an Eastern Monarch. Each of the Hotels seemed to have vied with each other in the richness and variety of their bills of fare, and never were lucky men more sated with good things than were the guests on this occasion. And served, too, by the ladies of Anoka, whose beauty and gracefulness added a charm to the pleasure of the occasion.

THE SPEECHES.

When all had been satisfied with this order of the programme, the guests were assembled at Kimball's, and collected in the ball room up stairs, to listen to the speechifying which is an inseparable adjunct of all railroad and other excursions and celebrations. After an air by the Band Gov. Miller was loudly called for, and made his appearance amid applause.

GOVERNOR MILLER'S REMARKS.

He said that he desired to return thanks for himself, and for the others, to the people of Anoka for their generous hospitality towards the guests on this occasion. He regretted, however, that some of the men connected with our various railroad interests had not been called on to speak, as he thought this celebration belonged more particularly to them. He had no doubt that we had rode to-day over a portion of a road that will ere long stretch in one unbroken band to the Pacific Ocean. (Applause) He would remind the Anokians that they are not the permanent terminus of this road. There is a place beyond us called "St. Cloud." (Laughter.) He had first heard of it through George F. Brotts' celebrated map, on which St. Cloud was made the terminus of numerous railroads, &c., and which induced him to make a permanent investment there. (Applause.) On the map it was stated that "New York was 1,420 miles east of St. Cloud!" (Laughter.) He closed by saying that he believed in a year from now the railroad would be through to St. Cloud, and he invited all to visit that place then. (Applause.)

REPRESENTATIVE KIDDER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Kidder, of St. Paul, being loudly called for, responded in a few remarks. He was in favor of putting down the rebellion, he said, and of putting up Anoka! (Laughter.) He expected soon to ride on the cars to St. Cloud, the residence of two distinguished persons, Gov. Miller and Mrs. Swishelm. (Laughter. He said there were various points along here suitable for the terminus of railroads. It reminded him of a farmer in Illinois who had very hard work to water his cattle—had to drive them 15 miles and *ford two rivers on the way!* (Applause.)

MR. LITCHFIELD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Wm. B. Litchfield, of New York, the builder of the road, in response to calls, said that for to-day he was a Minnesotian, and he congratulated those present on the opening of the road to this point. The influence of this event will be felt for all coming time by the people here, and to-day will be looked back to as one memorable in every way, (applause,) and it is proper, therefore, to celebrate it by gladness and merriment. The President of the road (Ed. Rice) was deserving of more praise than himself for pushing the road along under difficulties such as had seldom beset a similar enterprise. It was commenced at a time when we were about plunging into a civil war, the issue of which could not be foretold, and no calculations could be made beforehand. Then, too, in getting material we were greatly embarrassed. Out of 3,500 tons contracted for, only 300 tons had been delivered here, and, indeed, we could scarcely get enough up last summer, owing to the low water, to complete the road to this point. But we are now here, and for this fact we should rejoice, as we are now doing, and hope for the speedy completion of the rest of the road. (Applause.)

MR. SMITH'S REMARKS.

James Smith, Esq., of St. Paul, responded to calls on him in a few appropriate remarks, paying a fine tribute to the energy with which Edmund Rice, the President of the road, had pushed it along in the face of the great difficulties that beset it—giving it his undivided time and attention, and always hopeful, and now finally successful (applause, and three cheers for Ed. Rice.) He believed the completion of this road would stimulate the building of other roads in the State. The people of Anoka are rejoicing in what they have been waiting for for years—the completion of this road, and we are here to rejoice with them.—(Applause.)

HORACE THOMPSON'S REMARKS.

Horace Thompson, Esq, of St. Paul, made a short speech in answer to calls on him. This day, he said, was but the beginning of the end—and is a proud and auspicious day for our State. (Applause,) He hoped we would have many such. He also paid a high compliment to the energy and ability of Mr. Rice, and of his associates We had witnessed his efforts in our darkest days, and his success is a wonder. He is entitled to the thanks of every citizen. Mr. Litchfield was also deserving of thanks for the material help he had given the road—a good example for capitalists to take hold of our roads. (Applause.)

F. M. STOWELL'S REMARKS.

Mr. Stowell, of Anoka, said he felt so happy that he could not say much. As one of the citizens, he felt glad that they had now a winter communication with St. Paul. He was glad also to welcome so many representative men of Minnesota, and he expressed the feelings of the whole Anoka community when he said that they opened their breasts to welcome their visitors to-day. If communities are accountable for blessings received, we are very accountable. St. Paul is also accountable in an increased degree since she is now connected *with a rival city* (Applause.) He trusted that the St. Paul delegation would go home with a good opinion of Anoka, &c.

R. CHUTE'S REMARKS.

Richard Chute, of St. Anthony, in response to calls, said that it was now fifteen years since he was first on the site of the present city of Anoka! Then there *was not a house here!* There were perhaps twenty in St. Paul, and 2 or 3 in St. Anthony. The Sioux owned all on the other side of the river. The Chippewas most of this side, and Winnebagoes were at Long Prairie. Now how changed! The Anoka people have a brilliant future before them. Intelligent, industrious, with schools and churches, and all the elements of a city, they needed only a railroad, and that they now have.

ON THE CARS AGAIN.

Here the cry was raised, "The cars are ready to start," and a rush was made for the sleighs. In a few minutes we were aboard the train, and off for home, where we arrived at 6:40 o'clock, safe and sound.

THE BANQUET AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

The celebration was wound up by a grand banquet at the International Hotel in the evening. About 9 o'clock 250 guests sat down to the tables which were well supplied with luxuries. After the eating part of the programme was over, toasts were drunk, and speeches made, which we are obliged to omit. The good time was kept up till after midnight.

The remains of the late Lieut. Albert Woodbury were buried in the family cemetery, in Worcester, Mass., on the 8th instant. We understand his nomination as Assistant Adjutant General has been confirmed by the Senate.

FIRE THE BIG GUN!

Has any one Seen anything of Anoka?

ITASCA INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD!

THE COMMON COUNCIL REJECT THE PIG'S EYE BONUS OF $250,000!!

Itasca the Centre of the Universe!

From the Itasca Commercial Advertiser.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, CITY OF ITASCA, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1864.

Present, Ald. Smudge, Flink, Smith, Tobey, Evers.

Several petitions and bills were presented, also report of Committee on Railroad matters. On motion of Ald. Flink, report was read as follows:

The committee to whom the subject of the International Railroad was referred, have had the matter under consideration and beg leave to report, that arrangements are now completed by which Itasca will, during the present year, be connected with Montreal, Canada, by rail, and a branch also to New Orleans. By the Northern route we make way stations at Chicago, Buffalo, and New York City, and several other minor towns. The grading is now completed, and but six miles of iron remain to be laid, being the section between Itasca and Rum River. They also beg leave to state that the attorney of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad has made the proposition to have the city run their cars over the track at a reasonable rate. A copy of the same is herewith submitted.

Ald. Smudge moved the report be accepted. Carried.

Ald. Flink moved that any proposition from the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad be rejected, on the ground that if that company were as long in proportion in laying the track to Itasca as they had been in getting to Rum River, we shall all be in the bone yard before the cars reach here.

Ald. Smith suggested that as we already have sufficient roads centering within the city limits, this road be compelled to survey their route in the rear of the same as, it will be more of a nuisance than a benefit, as its business will be confined to pleasure parties mostly, and we do not wish our city to be made a mere place of resort instead of a business mart.

Ald. Tobey was, he said, requested to state before the council in secret session, that the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad were about to take the bonus of $250,000 from the city of Pig's Eye, for building the Air Line to Superior, and they wished to run the same over the grade of the Itasca International road, which would necessarily take it through the center of the city. For this privilege they would pay to the city of Itasca this whole bonus; but wished the transaction to be kept shady until the bonus was paid over. He also had a letter from Senator Ramsey, urging the claims of the company, because he owns land outside the city limits.

Ald. Smudge said the Senator might be able to talk Dutch to the Russians, but there were no Dutchmen in this council. He also opposed the whole arrangement—did not consider that it would help Itasca enough to make it an object to spend any valuable time whatever in considering the matter.

Calls of "previous question," "ayes and noes."

Ald. Evers wished the question stated.

President. "The question is, as I understand it, shall the city of Itasca accept from the Pig's Eye and Pacific Railroad company $250,000 for the privilege of running an Air Line Rail road through the city to Lake Superior?"

Ayes and noes called for.

Mr. Tobey said he would vote for it if the bonus was to be divided among the Aldermen.

Ald. Smudge said he was sorry to see the gent so penurious as to sell his vote for so small a sum as $50,000. He might perhaps favor it himself if the amount was doubled.

Ayes and noes called for, and the motion was lost.

We congratulate our citizens that this Railroad subject is at last disposed of, for a season at least. There has been a tremendous pressure of outside influence used to control the Board, but bribery has been of no use. Having Railroads enough, it is folly to mar the beauty of our city by having any more.

For the Anoka Star.

ANOKA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Anoka County Agricultural Society held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for 1864:

President, H. F. Blodgett.
Vice do., Josiah Hart.
Secretary, A. T. Davis.
Treasurer, George Smiley.

Executive Committee Town of Anoka, E. T. Alling, G. A. Jenks, S. Stockwell.
" " Grow, M. D. Lapham, Phineas Frost.
" " Ramsey, Alfred Foster,
" " Dayton, F. Thorndike,
" " Itasca, O. H. Kelley,
" " Oak Grove, F. Whitney,
" " St. Francis, S. L. Gale,
" " Bethel, James Cooper,
" " Centreville, J. C. Belleville.

O. H. Kelly and Jared Benson were elected delegates to the State Agricultural Society at St. Paul, at their Annual Meeting on the first Monday in February.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned. A. T. DAVIS, Sec.

The following line from Stowell & Co. was handed to us two weeks before Christmas, 1863:

"A. G. SPALDING, Esq.—Please insert the Christmas advertisement in your paper for two weeks.

We will have a general advertisement of our business ready for you next week. Respectfully yours,

F. M. STOWELL & Co."

Preparations are being made in St. Paul for a reception to the Second Regiment, which is soon to arrive.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10½ A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.

There will be divine service and preaching in the Episcopal Church in this place every evening next week, commencing with Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. McMasters of St. Paul is expected to preach on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers, on or about the 24th day of November, a dark red two year old heifer—no especial marks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. A. M. & A. J. CASWELL.
Coon Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1864. 17:3t.

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in the town of Grow, County of Anoka, on the 11th day of December, 1863, six head of cattle, described as follows, to wit: One four year old steer, dark brindle, with a star in the forehead, and white on the belly and hind legs. One coal black yearling steer, and one coal black yearling bull. One yearling heifer speckled red and white One two year old steer, dark red; and one steer calf, pale red. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.
KENDALL BUNKER.
Jan. 12, 1864. 17:3t.

AMERICAN COFFEE SEED,

Walker & Co.,

Have procured the Central American Coffe Seed, which is well adapted to the North-Western states. It will cost but 3 to 5 cents per pound to rsise it. We have raised it for three years with good success, and are now able to supply the public with the seed.

PRICE.—One paper 25 cents, three papers 50 cents, seven papers $1. Any person sending $2 or more will receive one paper extra for each dollar. All packages sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address M. T. RICH,
Red Wing, Minn.

*** Editors giving the above two or three insertions, including this notice, will receive ten papers on sending marked copy to M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn.
16—2t

For the Anoka Star.

The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER VI.

Uncle Tim not being fairly recovered on Christmas, he, by way of excuse from receiving company, said he did not approve of much jollity on that day, but made it upon New Years by keeping open house and having a high old time. I acted as his right hand man on the occasion. We had lots of callers, the majority of whom were temperance folks. For their especial indulgence the old gent had tapped a barrel of cider, and he had a good run on the spigot as long as it lasted. In an adjoining room which led out the back way, he had a little liquid nourishment—it wan't apple sauce, exactly, but answered the purpose to a T—and somehow some of our visitors got things mixed up a little; and I noticed two or three of the cider drinkers got a hankering for the apple sauce, and came in the back way, saying they thought Peter Poplar lived in that part of the house. It was all right, however; we all have our failings, and I have charity for the opinions and actions of everybody.

Uncle Tim and I once joined the Perfectionists, and run with the concern about two months, when one of our brother members sponged Uncle Tim out of fifty dollars, as he said, "for charitable purposes, and the spread of the gospel among the Sioux Indians:" so we quit trying to be perfect, and naturally returned to the flesh-pots of sin. As to Uncle Tim, he is about equal to the general run of what the world calls good men; and as to myself—well, he is my uncle—and as to our opinions on spiritual matters, it is hard telling "t'other from which." We have been through the mill, and as the old lady said in the prayer meeting, "I have seen scenes and unseens."

But that's nothing to do with the apple sauce in the back room. Uncle Tim asked all his callers to come back in the evening for a New Years' frolic, and I assure you they didn't need much urging. We had a lively time. Uncle Tim danced as spry as if he were but twenty, and one good old soul of an aunt told him "it didn't look well to see an old man just ready to drop into his grave, frolicking with the girls."

"Then, my dear Madam, let me try it with you," said he.

Flattered with the suggestion, (old ladies like flattery, as well as young ones,) she permitted him to lead her on to the floor, and we had a fine old-fashioned contra dance. Then came a New Hampshire supper. Uncle Tim had to stand a good deal of pumping at the table, as to who his relations were, and where he was born, (the apple sauce, by the way, passed round the table freely,) and you would have been surprised to see how many of the company, particularly the old folks, knew all about my uncle's family, and many claimed relationship. But he told me slyly that, to his certain knowledge, I was the only relative he had in the world.

Well, that has nothing to do with the dance—one thing at a time. After supper Uncle Tim requested me to lead off in the first set, as he began to feel very much as if he had drunk something stronger than coffee. I took for my partner a young lady with a low-necked, white dress with short sleeves. Uncle Tim is down on low-necked dresses and hoops; he considers both vulgar. I see no objection to hoops; but would suggest to ladies wearing them, that a little more taste might sometimes be displayed in the color and arrangement of the under garments. Uncle Tim admires the alligator bonnets, only he thinks if they stuck up a foot or two higher they would be more attractive; but as he is an old bachelor I don't know as it is any of his business. I think, for ladies in our latitude, neat hoods in winter would be more comfortabe and more appropriate. Because the ladies in Paris wear bonnets adapted to their warm climate, it does not follow that our lovely girls should freeze their pretty noses. It is high time we had a Peterson's or Godey's Magazine published in the Northwest, and fashion plates with styles of dress, etc., copied (if they must be foreign,) from the Court of Russia, or some other cold country.

Bnt this has not a great deal to do with Uncle Tim's New Years' party. I am leaving things laying around rather loose, and this reminds me of a joke. Old Wheeler was in the habit of going home from the tavern late at night rather salubrious, and his wife used to scold him. One night he went home feeling more sober than usual, and thought he would go to bed without her knowing that he had indulged too freely. The old lady had retired when he went in, and he actually believed he was all right, but feeling thirsty, called out to Peggy for some milk to drink. Pleased to hear him speak as if sober, she told him it was in the closet. Wheeler went for it in the dark and sticking his hand in a pan full of it, bawled out, "Is it in anything, or, is it laying round loose?"

If I have got things mixed, just lay it to the apple sauce.

PETER POPLAR.

For the Anoka Star.

SPIRITUAL GIFTS AND INSPIRATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been very much interested in the controversy between Progress and Philo, and for the benefit of all I will call the attention of your readers to those spiritual gifts and living prnciples imparted to the followers of Christ. "Verily, verilly, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." John xiv: 12. These words, like many others spoken by Jesus, gave to his disciples special power, not given to the world. The apostle Paul refers to the spiritual gifts in 1 Cor. xii.

All the sects of the present day that I am acquainted with, claim that the Bible is the inspired word of God; yet every sect construes that word according to its creed, as doctrine; all claiming that their rendering of the word is correct. All these different doctrines cannot be true. There must be one true, harmonious system of theology. God is not the author of discord and confusion. All his works harmonize. There is no conflict between nature and revelation; and there is a standard by which we can test the truth of every system of theology—of all that is written in history, sacred or profane. All law is harmony. Whatever does not harmonize with the nature of man is false, what harmonizes with his nature is true. By this standard we can prove the inspiration of the Scriptures. God, in speaking to man, appeals to the nature of man. Through Adam to the natural, through Moses to the moral, by Christ, through the spirit to the spiritual nature. And as God spoke to the fathers by the prophets, appealing to man in the different state of development in the order of progress; so in Christ he speaks to the spiritual, the last and highest sphere of life.

Viewing the scriptures from this point, we conclude they are given by inspiration, because they reveal to man truth in harmony with the state he is in at the time of the word. If God gave to Moses, the prophets, and the apostles the word of inspiration, they must have been in corresponding condition to the giver. And if Jesus speaks to the disciples, they must respond to his mind, else it is no revelation to them.

If the reader will turn to 1 Cor. x, he will find that the fathers were baptized unto Moses, and were followed by a spiritual cloud and a spiritual rock, and that rock was Christ. When the power given us by God is fully developed, then shall we be enabled to receive and make manifest those spiritual gifts spoken of by Paul to the Corinthians. If the church is not possessed of these gifts at present it is because she has not endeavored to keep the unity of the spirit. She no longer has one faith and one baptism; but when she returns to her first love, she can maifest these gifts to the world. R.

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

The Scientific American thus shows how time has been economized by the application of machinery:

One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1789. when Arkwright, the best cotton spinner, took out his first patent.

One man can make as much flour in a day now, as a hundred and fifty could a century ago.

One woman can make as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

It requires only as many days to refine sugar, as it did months, thirty years ago.

It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only forty minutes.

The engine of a first-rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

Communications should be brief and pithy.

GOVERNOR'S FISK'S MESSAGE.

(Extracts.)

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

This general prosperity has given a new impetus to our railroad enterprises, while the failure of navigation in our large rivers has developed a new necessity, and furnished a powerful argument, appreciable by every citizen, for their speedy completion. I am happy to note the satisfactory progress in construction of some of our principal Land Grant lines, notwithstanding the scarcity and high price of labor. The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is now completed and the cars are are,now running from St. Paul to Anka, a distance of 27½ miles, and is graded for 36 miles farther, while the iron, I am assured, has been purchased to complete the track to Watab, 80 miles from St. Paul by the 1st of next August.

The Winona and St. Peter Railroad is completed and in operation from Winona to St. Charles, a distance of 29 miles, comprising all the heavy and very expensive work between the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, and is graded for thirty miles farther. The iron is said to have been purchased and preparations made to complete the road to Rochester, a distance of 49 miles from Winona, by the 4th of July, 1864.

The Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad has been graded from Mendota to Northfield. An expensive bridge across the Minnesota is in prochss of construction. Ties, iron and rolling stock are reported to have been purchased. sufficient to equip the road from Minneapolis to its junction with the Winona and St. Peter road at Owatonna, and it is confidently expected that the road will be ready for business from Minneapolis to Faaibault by next autumn. Arrangements have also been made which ensure the building at the same time, of a branch from Mendota to St. Paul.

If these enterprises continue to be prosecuted with the vigor which has marked their recent progress, the expectation may be reasonably indulged, that by the middle of next year the cars will be running continuously from St. Cloud, at the outpost of our Northwestern settlements, through the heart of the State to Winona, a distance of nearly two hundred and thirty miles, and supplying a reliable and much needed means of communication with Eastern markets.

The main line of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad from Minneapolis Westward, is as yet unimproved. The remaining Land Grant lines continue in the condition in which over three years ago they passed by foreclosure into the hands of the State.

At the last session, the Legislature passed an act making a valuable grant of Swamp lands to aid the St. Paul and Pacific Company in building a branch of their road from St. Paul to Winona, along the Mississippi river. The Company has accepted the grant on the conditions named, has caused the route to be surveyed, and hopes are entertained that its construction will commence next spring.

RAILROAD TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, to which the State made a similar conditional donation of swampy lands, has recently received an additional inducement to prosecute the work on this road in the pledge of a bonus of $250,000 by the city of St. Paul, upon the completion of the road, within five years, from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior. An ordinance of the City Council to that effect has been ratified by a popular vote, and now only awaits the sanction of the Legislature to give it validity.

Leaving the last mentioned road out of view, and excepting the Winona and St. Peter road, all our great projected land grant lines, five in number, traversing the State in as many different directions, with an aggregate length when completed of over 1,000 miles, and resting on land grants amounting to nearly 4,000,000 acres, have a common centre of convergence near where the Minnesota joins its current to that of the Mississippi, making it the focus of seven great interior transit lines. I venture to direct your attention to this prominent feature of our railroad system, because it seems to me that sufficient consideration has not been given to the fact, that a single railroad 143 miles long from this local point (the particular locality is of little importance,) to Lake Superior, would furnish an outlet for our whole system of natural and artificial communications upon lake navigation, at a distance and cost of transit much less, for three quarters of our agricultural area, than by the routes terminating on Lake Michigan.

ITS CONNECTION WITH THE M. V. AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The immense advantages of such an outlet would be felt to the farthest extremities of our railroad system, through the whole circle of trade and industry, reducing the cost of imported commodities, raising the value of our grain and other products to the standard of Illinois, and virtually placing Minnesota upon the same commercial ground with that State, as respects the cost of transportation from and to the Atlantic seaboard. It would, besides, form a powerful inducement to the early construction of the Minnesota Valley Railroad, the main commercial value of which depends upon a connection with Lake Superior. But its relations to the great plan of Pacific communications marked out by Congress, and now in rapid progress of construction, give this subject a new importance. By the 14th Section of an act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pcific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same, for Postal, Military, and other purposes," it is provided that whenever a railroad shall be built through Minnesota or Iowa to Sioux City, the Union Pacific Railroad Company are authorized and required to construct a branch line from their road, to connect therewith. The building of a railroad from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, and its continuation through the Minnesota Valley to Sioux City, would fulfill the condition precedent, and give the immense commerce which is destined to flow overland between the two oceans, a path to ship navigation a hundred and thirty miles shorter than by any possible route to Lake Michigan. This large reduction of land transit would unquestionably divert a considerable portion of this trans continental traffic from the great central routes through Minnesota and enrich our state with the commerce of two worlds. Thus by a connection with Lake Superior, another powerful inducement is given to the construction of the Minnesota Valley line, not only as an avenue of local trade, but as an intermediate link in the great chain of Pacific and Atlantic communication.

The aid of Congress, and the countenance of the Legislature, will undoubtedly be required to complete the work assigned to Minnesota in this continental programme, and I am confident that whatever safe and prudent legislation or moral support in Congress may be required to promote these important objects, will be cheerfully granted. It will be a wonderful witness to the world abroad and to future ages, of the prodigious energies fostered by the free institutions of this great American Republic, if while engaged with one hand in suppressing the mightiest rebellion that ever convulsed a nation, or menaced civilization, it shall push forward this stupendous project of a Pacific railway to completion, and erect the grandest monument of peaceful industry upon earth, amid the clangor and havoc of the world,s greatest civil war. Let us hope that Minnesota which has sustained so glorious a share in the victories of the battle field, may bear no ignoble part in this enduring and more benificent conquest of peace.

EMIGRANT ROUTES AND RAILROADS TO IDAHO.

Within two years new gold fields of surpassing richness have been developed on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the latitude of Minnesota, which may be reached within six hundred miles of our western boundary. Recent explorations by citizens of this State, under the command of Capt. James L. Fisk, by authority of government, have demonstrated the great superiority of this Minnesota route to the great El Dorado in other respects, scarcely less important than distance; and if it could be made safe from hostile Indians, much of the immense emigration to those mines with the business it creates, would undoubtedly flow through this State. I would therefore reccommend that Congress be memoralized to establish a chain of military posts, and provide escorte for emigrants over this line. and also for a grant of lands to extend the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, and the St. Paul and Pacific main line to Idaho.

ST. CLOUD AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The last Legislature passed an act in accordance with the authority of Congress empowering the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company to use a certain portion of their land grant in building a railroad from St. Cloud to Lake Superior. The Company did not accept the transfer, and the hope of opening a direct communication between the upper Mississippi Valley and Lake Superior is thus postponed. Such an outlet is of great importance to the development of that region, and as it is now the established policy of Congress to use the public lands to promote the settlement and improvement of the country, I would call your attention to the propriety of asking that body for a grant of lands for a railroad from the Upper Mississippi to Lake Superior,

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF RAILROADS.

I have dwelt thus at length upon these topics because I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the future expansion of the population and wealth of this State depends upon the extension of railroads into our rich interior districts. The speedy development of our railroad system will be our strongest and most cordial invitation to the thousands of emigrants who are flocking to our shores from the old world, and if, when peace shall be restored and our armies disbanded, these avenues to market shall be opened from our wild and unoccupied lands, we may reasonably hope that tens of thousands of the brave men whose heroic devotion shall have secured the final triumph of freedom, will sit down to enjoy its fruits with their families in the Free Homesteads which the munificence of our government offers to all who wlll accept the boon, throughout more than forty millions of acres of our wide and fertile domain.

A UNION SPY IN THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Cincinatti Commercial gives a long and interesting account of the experiencees of a Union spy who has been traveling since the third of August through the rebel states.

Wherever he went he found the most intense suffering prevailing among the soldiers' families. Thousands drag out a miserable existence upon the paltry pittance derived from the government, for the manufacture of army clothing, at which but about one dollar per day in Confederate money can be realized. Bread riots are frequent, yet the newspapers do not mention them, lest the intelligence reach their soldiery. They are not confined in one or two places, but are universal in every town throughout the South, where the poor starving families can be collected together.

THE NEXT CROP—FEARS OF STARVATION.

Throughout the whole territory traveled by him no cotton is planted, and the prospect for a crop of cereals is very small indeed; as the territory now held by the Confederacy is quite limited and unadapted to the growth of cereals. There is not sufficient in the country to subsist the people until the next crop is harvested, and starvation stares them in the face. No provisions arrive from Europe, but clothing and amunition arrive upon every blockade runner. The people are much opposed to the blockade running, as it is calculated to depreciate the currency, on account of the high rates of exchange.

While in the South he frequently learned cases in which the soldiers were so reduced for food that they killed and ate cats. Federal prisoners at Belle Isle have been driven to such extremities of hunger as to kill and eat dogs.

WHISKY—"FEMALE SMUGGLERS."

The chief article of whisky used in the South is Confederate whisky, made principally of turpentine and water. It retails at $20 per quart bottle. Occasionally blockade runners bring over small quantities. At Mobile it has been known to sell for $110 per gallon

Whisky-drinking seems to be the chief pastime of all who can raise the money to purchase it. The women smuggle it into their houses, and covertly retail it out to soldiers and others at $2 per drink without sugar, and $2,50 with sngar. Brandy they sell for $3 without, or $3,50 with sugar per drink. A drink is about a tablespoonful.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS, &c.

The railroads of the South are in a most wretched condition. The rolling stock is horrible. All the iron rails and stock have been removed from the branch lines to repair the main routes required for military purposes. The farms, houses and plantations bear the marks of rniu and desolation, while farm implements are rarely seen. All the white men are in the army, and the darkey is left to oversee and work the farms. Cuffee cannot be depended upon, and as soon as Massa's back is turned, he strikes up "Kingdom Coming," and allows the farm to take care of itself.

FRUITS OF A NEGRO RAID.

A letter to the Times Jan. 9, gives an interesting account of an expedition of a negro brigade in North Carolina, the results of which are nearly 3,000 slaves released from bondage, with whom were taken 25 or 30 horse and mule teams, and abont 75 saddle horses. The guerrillas lost 13 killed and wounded, 19 dwellings, with many thousand bushels of corn burned, besides 2 distilleries, 4 rebel camps destroyed, 1 guerrilla hung, 100 rifles and a lot of uniforms and equipments feil into our hands. Our loss is 12 killed and wounded and taken prisoners. We brought 314 rebel prisoners, and 4 hostages.

A MAMMOTH PIG.

There is now in New York a hog, three years old last April, raised by John W. Copeman, in Cayuga county, and fatted to its present enormous size, by A. B. Benham, of Dryden, Tompkins county, New York. This hog in May, 1853, weighed 1,120 pounds. In September he weighed 1,249 pounds. In October 1,275 pounds. In December he weighed 1,340 pounds, and has since been growing rapidly, and will probably weigh 1,400 pounds to day. His breed is a cross of Leicester and Suffolk, with a slight cross of Berkshire.

A GOOD DEFINITION.—In reference to Earl Russell's description of our war as a struggle for empire on one side and independence on the other, Richard Cobden adds: "I say it is an aristocratic rebellion against a democratic government."

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

15:1y H. KNOX TAYLOR.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, dated and delivered, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1857, by Michael F. Duggan, and Anna Duggan, his wife, of Minnesota, to John J. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, and duly recorded on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1857, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Anoka, Minnesota, upon pages 79, 80, and 81, of Book "A" of Mortgages, on which said mortgage there is now due and claimed at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred thirty-three ($333) dollars, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said sum, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and granted by said mortgage, to wit:

The south half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township thirty-three, north of range twenty-five west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Anoka, in the town of Anoka, in said county, Minnesota, on Monday,, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

JOHN J. PEARSON, Mortgagee.

WILSON & MCNAIR, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Dated December 17th, 1863. 18:7t

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

3-4m

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine.

VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that

Glowing Representations

ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent [on its cost] may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILLON Machines ni use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the

LOCK STITCH

with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot

The WHEELER & WILLSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office

F M JOHNSON, Agent.

St Paul, September 6th, 1863.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I hereby relinquish to my son, Thomas C. Hathorn, his time, during his minority, with full power to transact business for himself, and while I claim none of his earnings, I will pay none of his debts or liabilities from and after this date.

DANIEL HATHORN.

Anoka, Dec. 21, 1863. 19:3t.

GREENBACKS WANTED.

It is said that Jeff Davis has sold Texas to the Emperor of France for Gold, but

CATHCART & CO.,

at their store, 132 THIRD ST., St., Paul, will take

Greenbacks, in exchange for

Dry Goods,

at the Lowest Prices.

The New Fall Stock, just opened, consisting in part of

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and and other Goods, no their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among the old settlers, we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old Fogies."

If strict adherence to our motto—

"Fresh Goods and Low Prices,
Fair play and no gouging—

will enable us to avoid it.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863. 1:3y

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of the Bridge formerly occupied as a Match Factory, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &C,

Which will be sold at very low figures for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if not return them, and your money will be refunded. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to inform the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber is prepared to do any work for them in the way of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at reasonably low rates. Produce, wood, &c. taken in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING.

3-1y

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO. . . Proprietors,
335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m., to 7 p. m.
SUNDAYS—From 12 " m, to 1 "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail.—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

Northern mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing daily, except Sunday's; closes 9:30 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting. R. M. JOHNSON,

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861. Post Master.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing Business.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is readily replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in monthly parts, price 17 cents; or $2 per annum, paid in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement and Domestic economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one individual only, but its different departments are conducted by various editors, so that it presents a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertaining, and instructive contents, and one which specially commends itself to the intelligent in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Every week is presented, in its various department, the choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A Greater variety of reading matter is given in the Household Journal than is to be found in any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is generally published, being more entertaining as well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to seventy-five cents worth of first class music is published every week, consisting of the newest and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the best composers of Europe and America,) all having pianoforte accompaniments, full music page size, printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is enriched with the choicest stories by the best writers, not a line being admitted but what is of a kind fit to be perused in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household Journal presents paticulars of the newest and private family and the workshop.

Its History and travel gives most interesting extracts from the many narratives of intelligent travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellany presents the choicest gems from the written and oral efforts of our best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are conducted by two of the most accomplished players in this country, and challenge comparison with those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is edited by one of the most accomdlished practical gardeners in this country, whose article on the "Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled monthly by one of the lady contributers to the Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world of fashion

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the Household Journal, form one of its most useful and attractive features; its answers to legal questions, proving of great service to all who take occasion to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for binding and which at the end of every six months makes one of the handsomest books which can be placed on a drawing-room or library table.

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NEW
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the most beautiful vignette that has yet been published; Music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22nd Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals' Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our Generals; music by Grafulla, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comic Schottiche, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull. 40 cts. All of which are pronounced by good judges to be fine productions.

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October 16th 1860.

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Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1864, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, four original copyright novelettes will be given by Ann S. Stephens, Ella Rodman, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Second Life."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others. Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives bonnets, cloaks and dresses, engraved on wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla, or children's dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantan-maker. Also, several pages of household and other Receipts.

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ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly renovated during the past summer, and put in the highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in constant attendance.

Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.
SMILEY & WOODBURY.

Anoka October 15th, 1860.

HORSE SHOER
AND
Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has returned to town again, and can be found at his old shop as formerly prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing to order, and in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated scientifically, and without extra charge over and above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary work will be charged for.

Anoka, September 6th, 1863.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Anoka, July 27th 1861.

EVERYBODY!!

"What Everybody Says must be true."

EVERYBOBY SAYS,

If you want an

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Cook. Parlor. or BOx

Call on

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

Table and Pocket

Cutlery,

Butcher Knives,

TEA AND TABLE

SPOON,

Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY ROPE, PAILS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS BROOMS, IRON AND TIN TEA KETTLES, SAD IRONS, ALSO;

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE at the Hardware store of
E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

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Every LADY says,

Buy one of "Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringers," and save clothes and labor.
E. H. & A, DAVIS, Agents.

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Everybody says,

That we have the finest lot of

Grain Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Shovels, Spades and Plows,

In the Upper country.

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GEO. ESTERLEY'S Reapers, DEERE'S Moline Plows.
AKRON, (N. Y.) Water Lime.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAUFLIN,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at Ford's old shop on the east side of Rum River, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash or produce. Particular attention paid to shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted. Old axes newly steeled and new ones made to order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Anoka, January 15th, 1861.

High School.

The undersigned proposes to open a High School in this place, for the benefit of young ladies and gentlemen, to commence soon after the Winter terms now in session, provided sufficient encouragement should be given.

Having had experience as a teacher in the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, as well as in other prominent positions in the same State, the subscriber hopes to merit the public patronage. W. B. GREENE.

Anoka, Jan. 15, 1864. 16:tf

HOWARD M. ATKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Princeton . . . Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and Tax-Paying for non resident land holders. Will take general charge of lands or other property in Mille Lac County.

Auditor and Attorney of Mille Lac County.

15:3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

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Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

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IRON FRAME PIANOS

are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and *will stand any climate.* The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years.—Price from $175 to $700. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains—prices from $25 to $100.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS.

Rosewood Caset, Tuned and Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop.

No. 1.—4 octave, scroll legs,	from C to C,	$45
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No. 3.—5 " " " "	F to F,	75
No. 5.—5 " Piano Style, "	F to F,	100
No. 5.—6 " " "	F to F,	125
No. 6.—5 " two stops and two sets of reeds,		150
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No. 8.—5 octave Organ Melodeons, two banks of keys, pedal bass, four and six stops $275 and $300.		

These Melodeons remain in tune a long time.—Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN

is a reed instrument, corresponding in power and compass to the ordinary 16 feet pipe Organ.

In rosewood cases, 5 stops,	$160
" " 9 "	185
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13 stops with percussion,	310
13 stops with percussion, and "expression,"	375

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

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R. C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Anoka, Minn.

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope, by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the confidence of all who may intrust business to my care.

Special attention given to the collection of debts.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware store, first door at left hand, up stairs.

R. C. MITCHELL

Anoka, Minn. Oct. 30th, 1863. 5-1y

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ANOKA.
DISTRICT COURT, 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ALFRED COLBURN, ADAMANTINE D. COLBURN, against U S Internal Revenue Stamp—fifty cents. H. M. A.—Cancelled.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed with the Clerk of this County, at his office, in the town of Anoka, county aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, in the town of Princeton, County of Mille Lac, State of Minnesota, within ninety days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

HOWARD M. ATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Princeton, Minn.

Dated June, 1863. 12:6t

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or, (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special effort's to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is the Tribune to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Rest iction, the Tribune acartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our national distractions, the Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, *then* peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of slavery is the true and only absolute cure to our national ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of 'reconstruction' and indorse none that has been proponded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various copperhead devices for achieving 'Peace' by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but exhorting the American people to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will, in due time, bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

The present session of Congress will be an exceedingly important one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of out friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantial y with ours.

TERMS—DAILY TRIBUNE.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $2 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues).....$2.
Three Copies one years.....$5.
Five Copies one year.....$8.
Ten Copies one year.....$15.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, to one address, one year $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive The Semi Weekly Tribune gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or or over The Daily Tribune will be sent without charge.

The Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

The Post Offices where full clubs cannot be formed either for The Semi-Weekly Tribune, or Weekly Tribune, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

The Tribune Almanac for 1864 will be ready about Christmos. Price 15 cents; 10 copies postpaid, $1; 100 copies, sent by express, $8. Cash orders solicited.

Address,
THE TRIBUNE.
Tribune Buildings, New York,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN.

To JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachmen has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Charles Bickford, amounting to thirty dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before J. C. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in the town of Minneapolis, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1862.

no.3-3w. CHARLES BICKFORD, Plaintiff.

MISCELLANY.

Song of the Blacksmith's Wife.

My husband's a blacksmith, and where will you find
A man more industrious faithful and kind?
He's determined to thrive, and in that we agree,
For the ring of his anvil is music to me.

Though dark his complexion and grimy his shirt,
Hard and horny his hand, and disfigured with dirt;
Yet in that rude casket a jewel I see,
And the ring of the anvil is music to me.

Ere Aurora's fair nymphs chase the night from the skies,
Ere the sun pierce the glooming, from bed doth he rise,
Ere the lark leaves her nest, at his forge he will be,
And the ring of his anvil is music to me.

Though to labor he owns, we are far from being poor;
Industry has banished gaunt Want from our door:
For the blacksmith's a man independent and free,
And the ring of his anvil is music to me.

At a distance from home I have seen with delight,
The red sparks from his chimney illumine the night,
And have heard the fast strokes on the anvil rebound,
And my heart leaped up at the musical sound.

Those strokes on the anvil, say what they prove?
Forethought and affection, industry and love;
A resolve to be honest, respected and free!
That's the tune on the anvil that's music to me.

HOW THE RELATIONSHIP RUNS.

THE MARRIAGE.

Married sometime about the year 1856, by his Satanic Majesty, King Beelzebub, Esq., Mr Copperhead Democracy and Miss Rattlesnake Slavery, both of the United States.

Slices of Wedding Cake were sent to most of the Locofoco Editors, in consequence of which they have never ceased to puff the (above) Union.

THE FIRST BORN.

Born in the summer of 1856. Mr. Lecompton Border Ruffian, son of Mr. Copperhead Democracy.

This unsightly child born six months after the above marriage, after a few months of sickly existence died from a peculiar disease called Free State.

THE SECOND BORN.

Born at Charleston, S. C., in the year of grace 1860. Mr. Secession Pro-Slavery Rebellion, true son of Mr. C. and Mrs., R. S. Democracy.

This child, which looks so much Dr. Jim. Buchanan acting *accoucha* like its daddy,' is now going on three years old. Its infancy was marked by so much precocity that it is universally believed that it is 'too smart to live.' Its backbone was lately broken by the fall of Vicksburg; its face horribly burned in the fire at Gettysburg, and one of its feet was amputated in Ohio. It has been a source of trouble all its days. Its death, however, is now looked for soon. The 'old man,' they say is raving mad, through fear that his dear son will die. The old lady is also in a 'great pucker,' and some of her 'friends' have got the 'sympathetic fits.'

THE THIRD BORN.

Born in New York City, in July, 1863, Mr. Patridk Riot, third son of Mr. C. and Mrs. R. S. Democracy.

This monster baby came very near being still born, but by the aid of Dr. Seymour and his 'friends' it lived three days.

The fatality which has attended these children, shows that no child of these parents can ever live. And yet they survive long enough to cause great trouble; and so long as the old folks live, there is danger of 'an increase in the family.' It is proposed therefore to behead the old woman to prevent her from generating any further trouble and to 'hang' the old man to keep him from marrying elsewhere. The people will rejoice and cry Amen! at the extinction of the whole race.

TEA BRANDS AND THEIR MEANING.

The following will interest housekeepers. "Hyson" means "before the rains," or 'flourishing spring,' that is, early in the spring; hence it is often called 'Young Hyson.' 'Hyson skin' is composed of the refuse of other kinds, the native term for which is 'tea skins.' Refuse of still coarser descriptions containing many stems, is called 'tea bones.' 'Bohea' is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. 'Pekoe' or 'Pecco' means 'white hairs,' the down of tender leaves. 'Powchong,' 'folded plant.' 'Souchong,' 'small plant,' 'Twankay' is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. 'Congo' is from a term signifying 'labor,' from the care required in its preparation.—Scientific American.

NOT TOTALLY DEPRAVED.—The convicts in the Michigan Penitentiary were represented in the Northwestern Fair in Chicago for the sick and wounded soldiers. They sent hoes, knives, skates, and a great variety of their manufactures. One poor fellow, a convict for life, sent a tree carved from wood, which was sold the first day for thirty dollars.

—Even those who smoke and drink at the expense of others do so still more at their own.

THE BLACK SCHOOLS OF NEW ORLEANS.

The first school was opened on the 29th of September last, Miss Cornelia Clarkson taking hold of the matter. She is a native of New Orleans, as are nearly all the teachers now engaged in the schools

She commenced with but two scholars, but in three days she had 350, when another school was opened, then another, and thus till now, there are seven schools, twenty-three teachers, and eleven hundred and ninety scholars. The teachers receive from sixty to eighty dollars per month. They are all ladies but two. I have visited several of the schools, and in justice to all, I must say they are the best conducted schools I have ever seen. The grade, of course, is very low, but Mr. Stickney tells me that the progress is unparalleled in any other schools. The Government at present is running the schools, but when thoroughly organized and started they will be turned over to the civil government.—[Cor. Boston Traveller]

HARD WORK

It is hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it is hard work for a neutral editor to speak of politics without leaning either one way or the other.

It is hard work to digest a dinner of grape shot unless they are well boiled—and it is hard work to digest a fool's argument unless it be soaked in something like common sense

It is hard work to do nothing and have too much of it on hand—and it is hard work to collect of one who says he will pay to-morrow.

It is hard work to refuse a good offer—and it is harder still to be compelled to accept a bad one.

It is hard work for many people to live—and it is doubly hard for some to die.

It is hard work to squeeze cider out of brick-bats—and it is confoundedly hard to get up an interesting paper when news is as scarce as it has been for the past week.

KEEPING ONIONS.

How shall I keep my onions? Last year they nearly rotted before the middle of January. We consider the very best way is to rope them—that is, to do with them exactly as they are done with in the New England States, where onions enough are raised to keep the whole world in tears all the year round—attach them to ropes of straw with a light twine, wound over a portion of the top, which should always be allowed to remain upon the onion. Then hang them in a perfectly dry place—a garret is probably the best. There is no difficulty in keeping onions in this way from season to season.—[Germantown Telegraph.

If you would relish your food labor for it; if you would enjoy your raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

A weak mind does not accumulate force enough to hurt itself. Stupidity often saves a man from going mad.

For every friend a man loses for truth's sake, he gains a better.

THE DRAFT.

The great Draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to concentrate forthwith at Kelsey and Kelly's Boot and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of Boots, Shoes, and Moccassins, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gents' and Ladies' overshoes, Gents' and Ladies buck gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots Misses' and Children's shoes.

We feel grateful to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.

KELSEY & KELLY.

Anoka, Nov. 9 1862.
N. B. Leather for sale. 7:1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA

Dunleith & Illinois Central Railroad.

DUNLIETH LINE OF PACKETS.

Itasca, Milwaukee, Key City, Northern Light,

LEAVE

ST. PAUL Daily at 8 A. M.

Making sure connections with evenings trains at Dunleith for all points South and East.

By this route *PASSENGERS* save 100 miles of dusty railroad travel, and are allowed the privilege of remaining on the boat until the cars leave, thus avoiding the expense and trouble, which other routes are liable to incur.

Passengers leaving St. Paul on Saturday, make no direct connections for Chicago, except via Dunleith.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Baggage checked through to all principle points East and south.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS,

Apply at the Ticket Office, Minneapolis.

O. M. LARAWAY,
Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE COR. LAKE AND CLARK STREET.

Over A. H. Miller's Jewelry Store.

Entrance 52, Clarn Street.

WE are now introducing to the public a newly invented and recently patented Sewing Machine, the inventor of which has discarded entirely the use of cams, and by the application of a *new combination* in mechanics, has accomplished results heretofore unattained by any inventor, and produce a Machine capable of as great a range of work as any other machine in the market, and better adapted to the wants of the community, as he has combined, to a greater extent than in any other patent,

CHEAPNESS WITH EXCELLENCE,
DURABILITY WITH SIMPLICITY,

And NOISELESSNESS OF ACTION, to a degree not approached by any other Machine, Our Machines are

Licensed by Elias Howe and Associates

And are manufactured at the well known establishment of MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Machines are put up on plain tables, in half case, or in full cabinet in Walnut, Mahogony and Rosewood.

Price From $40 to $100.

☞ Our Machines make the "Double Loop Stitch," which is preferable for family use to the "Shuttle Stitch," or "Wheeler & Wilson's Stitch," as it is sometimes called—

1. Because it is stronger and more durable.
2. Because its right or face side is incomparably handsomer than that of the lock stitch, while the reverse is fully as handsome as the reverse of that.
3. Because it is elastic, yielding or giving with the material sewed. The lock-stitch is non-elastic and non-yielding.
4. Because it is a FAST stitch and will not rip, though every fourth stitch is cut. The lock-stitch will rip if once broken.
5. Because, while it is a fast stitch, it is also susceptible of being taken out with great facility,

We are Sole agents for the sale in the Western and Northwestern States, of

BLAKE & JOHNSON'S

Improved Patent Right Side Hemmer.

PRICE, - - - - - - - $3.00.

Its Ready Application to any kind of Machine, new or old, making it altogether the most complete Hemmer ever yet offered. It turns the hem under, and places the fair stitch on the right side of the cloth.

Persons in the country, by sending us their address, inclosing a letter stamp, can have one of our circulars, list of prices, and sample of work.

Agents wanted throughout the West.

WISWALL & TAPPAN.
Late of and Successors to E. Richards & Co.

Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Address all letters to the "Chicago Sewing Machine Co., P. O. Box 5982, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. E. WISWALL,
JOHN W. TAPPAN,

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain mortgage, dated on the 14th day of August, 1857, and executed by Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to George Smiley, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory, (now State) of Minnesota, on the 14th day of August, 1857, at 5 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 48 and 49 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in said county and States to wit: Lots number six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in townsship thirty-two (32), north of range twenty-five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $500, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage; and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $368 49: and no proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain other mortgage, dated on the 27th day of November, 1857, and executed by the said Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to Eli H. Davis, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territony (now State) of Minnesota, on the 1st day of December, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 130 and 131 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage the said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to the said Eli H. Davis, the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said county and State, to wit: Lots number five (5), six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twenty five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $895.97, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $612.81; and no paceedings at law or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis, on the 27th day of November, 1857, assigned the latter of the above named mortgages and the debt secured thereby, to George Smiley, the mortgagee in the first or the abovenamed mortgages, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 675 and 676 of Book "B" of the record of mortgages:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis and Lucelia C. Davis, his wife, on the 20th day of May, 1863, made and executed to the said George Smiley, a quitclaim deed of all their right title and interest in the above described tracts or parcels of land, which quitclaim deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 102 and 103 of deeds:

And whereas both of said mortgages contain the usual powers of sale, and whereas said mortgagors, in both of said mortgages, by writing, duly acknowledged by them, waived all right of redemption in and to said mortgaged lands, in case of default and sale, and whereas at the date of this notice there is due on said notes and mortgages the sum of $1481.20.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgages will be foreclosed and said mortgaged premises above described will be sold by the sheriff of said Anoka county, at public vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town and county of Anoka, and State aforesaid, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgageo and notes, and costs of this foreclosure. 8

GEORGE SMILEY,
Mortgagee and Assignee.

R. C. MITCHELL, Attorney for same.
Dated ANOKA, Minn., Jan. 2, 1864. 14:7t

Orders for Job Printing taken here.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1864.

On and after Friday, January 1, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows—

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul	7 00	A. M.
" St. Anthony	7 45	"
" Manomin	8 05	"
Arrive at Anoka	8 40	"
Leave Anoka	8 55	"
" Manomin	9 30	"
" St. Anthony	9 55	"
Arrive St. Paul	10 15	"

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul	2 45	P. M.
" St. Anthony	3 30	"
" Manomin	3 50	"
Arrive at Anoka	4 22	"
Leave Anoka	4 40	"
" Manomin	5 15	"
" St. Anthony	5 40	"
Arrive St. Paul	6 20	"

F. R DELANO,
Assistant Superintendent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain 160 acre Land Warrant, No. 100,982, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, and granted March 27th, 1862, to Pedro Jose Jolona, and by him afterwards sold and duly assigned in blank, was, as is claimed, on the 31st day of May, 1863, then being owned by the undersigned, Horace N. Colbath, destroyed by fire at the town of Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota: Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washing'on, D. C., by the said Colbath, for the re-issue of said warrant.

HORACE N. COLBATH.

S. C. GALE, Attorney.
Dated January 1, 1864. 15:6t

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, &c. &c. &c.

NO. 132 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s **Star and Grand Scale Pianos,** ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Piano maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

☞ Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon.

St. Paul, December 12, 1863. 11:1y.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUEFRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Slave will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS, stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuble. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP.

Diarrhea,
Dysentery,
Scurvey,
Sores and
Scrofulous
Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILL & OINTMET, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succour in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy there for all the casualities of the battle field.—How many thousands of lives wotld thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patience in every disorder are affixed to each box.

POLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,

IMPORTERS OF

GHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
PLATED WARE,

And House Furnishing Goods.

UNION BLOCK, CORNER OF THIRD AND ROBERT STREETS,
Saint Paul, Minn. 17:6m

WOOD! WOOD!!

TWO hundred cords of wood are wanted immediately, at the Depot of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in Anoka. For the best quality of dry hard wood $2.50 per cord will be paid, and $2 per cord for the best green. A proportionate price will be paid for other grades. TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

15:tf C. M. T. NORTON, AGT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Tax-payers of Sherburne County, that there has been assessed upon each dollar of the valuation of the property of Sherburne County, as follows, to wit:

To support the State Government	2½ mills.
For the payment of interest on the public debt	2 mills.
To support Public Schools	2 mills.
To pay County Expenses	6 mills.
To pay Town Expenses, as follows:	
Elk River	1¾ mills.
Big Lake	2¼ mills.
Clear Lake	¼ mill.
Briggs	1½ mills.
Baldwin	2⅛ mills.
For School House purposes, as follows:	
School District No. 4	7½ mills.
School District No. 5	16⅝ mills.
School District No. 10	2½ mills.

And notice is also given that the Treasurer of said County will meet the tax payers for the purpose of receiving said tax on the following days and places, to wit:

At Big Lake, at Joseph Brown's house, on Monday, the first day of February; at Clear Lake, at John H. Stevenson's house, on Tusday, the 2d day of February; at Briggs town, ate Daniel Garfield's house, on Wednesday, 3d day of February; and at Baldwin, at the house of Martin Cater, on Friday, the 5th day of February; and at my office, in Elk River, on all the week, commencing on Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D 1864.

I would also give notice, that by order of the County Commissioners, I am authorized to discount 10 per cent. on all tax that is paid before the 15th day of February, A. D 1864.

Given under my hand, this first day of January, A. D. 1864. T. S. NICKERSON,
15:3 Treasurer of Sherburne County.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, AGRICULTURISTS, CHEMISTS, AND ALL CLASSES OF READERS,

Ought by all means to take the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

The most valuable journal of its class now published.

VOLUME X., NEW SERIES,
Commences on the first of January, 1864; therefore, now is the time to subscribe.

MECHANICS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN valuable information concerning their various Trades, and details of all the latest and best improvements in Machinery, Tools, and Processes; together with such useful knowledge as will tend to dignify their occupations and lighten their labors.

INVENTORS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN all necessary instructions how to secure Letters-Patent for their inventions; also excellent illustrations and descriptions of all the principal inventions recently made in this country and in Europe; likewise an Official List of the claims of all Patents granted weekly at Washington, with numerous explanatory notes: also, discussions of questions concerning the Patent Laws of the United States, reports of trials in court, with legal opinions, etc.

MANUFACTURERS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN illustrated articles descriptive of the most recently invented machines used in various manufacturing operations, the different processes being lucidly described; also, practical recipes of much value to manufacturers, with hints upon the economical management of factories.

ENGINEES will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN valuable descriptions of all the best inventions connected with Steam, Railroad, Marine, and Mechanical Engineering; together with a faithful record of the progress of science in all these departments, both at home and abroad.

CHEMISTS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN details of recent discoveries made in Chemistry, and articles on the application of that science to all the Useful Arts.

AGRICULTURISTS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN engravings and descriptions of all the best and most approved Farm Implements; also, original or well-selected articles on matters relating to general Agriculture; great care being taken to furnish Farmers, regularly, with such information as will be valuable in the field, as well as in the household.

ALL CLASSES OF READERS will find in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN a popular resume of all the best scientific information of the day; and it is the aim of the publishers to presen it always in an attractive form, avoiding as much as possible abstruse terms. To every intelligent mind, this journal affords a constant supply of instructive reading.

Subscribers should remit so as to have their subscsiptions begin on the 1st of January, with the new volume. Those who preserve their numbers for binding have, at the end of the year, two handsome volumes of 416 pages each—832—with several hundred engravings.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$3 for one year; $1.50 for six months; $1 for four months; 20 copies in a Club can be had for $40. Subscribers in Canada should remit 25 Cents extra, to pay postage. Specimen Copies sent free; also, gratis, a pamphlet of "Advice to Inventors."

Address MUNN & CO.,
Publishers,
27 Park Row; New York City.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present Judicious, Reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress.

Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than $3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscriptions being only $1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

COFFINS.

Coffins on hand and made to order, at the Furniture Rooms of

9:tf D. P. CRAIG.

PLEASE YOUR FRIENDS!

GO TO WM. H. COOK'S Gallery, over F. M. Stowell & Co.'s Store, where you can procure Photographs, Ambrotypes, and all Pictures in that line. He will endeavor to satisfy all who may call upon him.

He returns his thanks to those who have hitherto favored him, and hopes to merit their continued patronage.

Anoka, Jan 1, 1864.

P. S.—Mr. Cook offers to sell his privilege in the above establishment. Any one wishing to go into the business in Anoka will please give him a call. He will give instructions to any who desire it. Two or three Camera Boxes and Tubes for sale. 14:1y

D. P. CRAIG,

ANOKA.....MINN.

Manufacturer of and dealer in
Chairs,
Tables,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Stands, Lounge Frames, etc.

All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short notice.

Repairing done neatly and promptly.
Rooms west end of Bridge. 7:1y

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE PIONEER
NEWSPAPERS OF MINNESOTA

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE WEEKLY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE DAILY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1859.)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the State,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

THE WEEKLY PIONEER,

Was the first newspaper published within the limits of Minnesota, and has been issued continuously since 1849. During that period nearly a dozen competing papers have been started, run careers of greater or less length, and have expired. The WEEKLY PIONEER is the only jouanal which started with the organization of the Territorial Government, and has survived through all the business and political changes of the last fifteen years. For ten years it has been under its present management. The fact that it has thus been published, without interruption, when competing enterprises have failed, justifies the Publishers in assuming that its general management has been satisfactory to the Public. They therefore propose no essential change for the year 1864. As heretofore, it will be their aim to faithfully represent and support the interests of Minnesota; and to furnish its people with the latest and most reliable information in every department of news—employing for this purpose, as hitherto, every available assistance within their reach.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy one year	$2.00
Five or more copies each, one year	1.75
Ten or more copies each, one year	1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year	1.50

All subscriptions payable in advance.

THE DAILY PIONEER

Was the first paper published within the limits of the State, and has been issued without interruption since May, 1854. It has from the first been the standard newspaper of the State. Its publishers will aim to keep it so To subscribers at points which are served with a daily mail, The Daily Pioneer is confidently recommended as without a superior in respec to the general attractiveness of its columns, and to its full and accurate digest of news of every class, and from all quarters.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PAPER.

One year,	(by mail)	$6.00
Six months,	" "	4.00
Three months,	" "	2.00
One month,	" "	.70
Per year	(by carrier)	9.00
Per week	" "	.20

THE TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER

Will be found an interesting publication for those who are beyond the reach of daily mails, or who do not wish to incur the expense of the daily paper, but who wish to receive the news oftener than it could be furnished by the weekly. It contains all the news matter of the daily paper, conveniently arranged for this edition.

TERMS OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PAPER.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of	$5.00
Clubs of five, to one address, each	4.50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each	4.00

POSITION OF THE PIONEER IN RESPECT TO THE REBELLION, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND POLITICS.

The Pioneer believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result: and in the employment of such means, it will not be over nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which the Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

The Pioneer looks upon the Federal Administration as the only legal or possible exponent and agent, during its term, of the active power of the Government. And, inasmuch as this is a crisis in which the Government can be upheld only by force, and inasmuch also as the Administration is the only medium through which such necessary force can be exerted, it will support the war measures of the President and his Cabinet, while the rebellion continues, whether such measures accord with the preconceived notions of its Editor or not. The fact is cheerfully recognized that the President and his Cabinet are as patriotic as any men in the land—that from their positions they have better opportunities for determining just policies than any other can have—and that they are weighted with responsibilities which compel honest action on their parts, and which ought to compel, at the same time, the generous sympathies and upholding aid of the whole loyal people. It is not designed however that such support by the Pioneer shall be blind and sycophantic. It reserves the right of criticism, which is the proper privilege of the independent journal; and this it will always employ, at its discretion, in a just and generous tone, and for legitimate and patriotic ends.

The Pioneer is independent in respect to party politics. It owes allegiance to no clique or organization. It supports the measures and men best approved of its own judgment. In respect to the great national contest of the coming year, The Pioneer will labor to unite into a single organization the whole loyal sentiment of the country, so that the general voice of the patriotic masses may be uttered without division or distraction, in favor of a reunited country, of a constitution vindicated, and of laws obeyed, throughout the extent of the Republic.

The Pioneer Printing Company continue to execute Book and Job Printing and Book Binding of every description with their accustomed neatness and dispatch. Their office was never in better condition than now for the prompt and satisfactory filling of all orders in their line of business.

Address all business letters to

THE PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance

The Press is the great lever of civilization: the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind: the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

APOLOGY.—Certain persons seem to think we have been over-zealous in urging the support of our paper in this town. Perhaps we owe them an apology. But we have been honest in claiming, from the first, that the STAR is a public institution in respect to its influence and importance, and that the citizens, and business men especially, were bound to sustain it—not for the publisher's sake, but for their own sake and that of the town. And if any have made promises to that end, those promises were virtually made to the public and not to us individually. Now if any are offended, that offence would seem to be with their own words, not with us.

The advertisement of Edward H. Biggs, of St. Paul, in another column, we hope will attract the attention of all. He is prepared to do a large business, and now that our people can travel by the cars they will find it to their advantage to trade with him.

The weather is most remarkable. The first of the month cold beyond precedent; now for two weeks, mild, pleasant—sleighing gone, winter over, almost. The "weather-wise" must find a new rule for prohesying about weather.

But now we have another turn, and a generous snow storm.

The Union Lincoln Association of New York, have adopted resolutions strongly urging the renomination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln has also been recommended for re-election by the State of California.

The *Atlantic* for February has come to hand. The following are its

CONTENTS:

Contra
My Brother and I
A Half-life and Half a life.
On the relation of Art to Nature. I.
Snow.
House and Home Papers. II.
The Convulsionists of St. Medard.
Presence.
Glacial Period.
Savant.
Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey.
The Last Charge.
Northern Invasions.
Reviews and Literary Notices.
Recent American Publications.

The *Continental* for February is received. It is a neatly printed periodical and worthy of patronage. It contains the following

CONTENTS:

Thomas Jefferson, as Seen by the Light of 1863, By J. Sheldon.
The English Press. By Nicholas Rowe, of London.
The Treasury Report and Mr. Secretary Chase. By Hon. F. P. Stanton.
Aspiro.—A Fable.
The Red Man's Plea.
Buckle, Draper, and a Science of History. By Edward B. Freeland.
Diary of Frances Krasinska.
Petroleum. By Rev. S. M. Eaton.
The Angels of War.
A Tragedy of Error.
"Nos Amis les Cosaques." By M. Heilprin.
Was he successful? By Richard B. Kimball.
The Andes. By William G. Dix.
National Friendships.
North and South. By Charles William Butler.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

Peterson is on our table, rich as usual.

We call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisment of Cathcart & Co., St. Paul. They have a splendid store, and know how to treat their customers.

It is reported that the Five Twenties are all taken; subscriptions for the entire five hundred millions having been received. No subscriptions made after the 21st, will be considered.

Our acknowledgments are due the Hon. Jared Benson, for valuable State documents.

Arthurs' Home Magazine for February is received. It is excellent as ever. We shall soon publish its prospectus.

The Tribune Almanac for 1864 has been received. It is a work which ought to be in every one's hands who desires to be posted in the statistics of the country, and in general and important information.

The quota for Anoka is full, and three over. So we can have no fear of the draft.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864. { NUMBER 18.

Prof Powers' Lectures.

In our last issue we alluded briefly to the lectures of this gentleman in Concert Hall, in this city. Since then he has closed one of the most successful courses of public lectures ever delivered in our place. The first and second evenings were devoted to proving the science of Sarcognomy and Phrenology. He entirely ignores what is usually understood by "bumpology," but claims that a man's history is, nevertheless, written upon the skull, and that science has learned to read much of the lesson, aided by other "surface indications." He met most of the popular objections to Phrenology, and was scathing in his rebuke to those conservative minds, who without proper investigation pronounce any man a humbug or visionary, who "claims to have explored new regions of thought." He stated, and enforced the uses of Phrenology, and judging from the crowds that have flocked to his rooms for delineations for themselves and families, his arguments were fully appreciated by his audience. On Friday and Saturday evenings he spoke on Pathognomy, and Physiognomy, and drew his arguments from many of the other sciences, —such as Geology, Astronomy, Chemistry, Zoology, &c. He spoke of the unerring certainty of the "great God-writ Bible of Nature, with its world-wide pages, and its millions of curiosities." The "Recording Angel of the Physical Universe" he claims writes the history of all animate and inanimate matter, for those to read who feel an interest in deciphering the interesting hieroglyphics in which it is written. Every mountain, every valley, every stream and rivulet, contains a history of the past. "Even the tiny rain drops that ten thousand ages ago pressed the soft bosom of mother earth, in less than one brief second of time wrote a history of the geologic and atmospheric condition of our world, which the philosopher of to-day is just beginning to translate." "The turtle, which millions of years ago crawled through the mud and mire, reveals more to the world to-day, than all the works that ever have been written." He opposed the common idea that is entertained of Creation, as an event entirely in the past. "Some people seem to think" said he, "that the Creator has got through working,—has exhausted himself, and is now retired away off to the other side of the universe, 'in golden palace, or stately throne,' governing his distant works by proxy; interfering only from time to time at the solicitation of pigmy man; or, to suit the ever varying circumstances of time, and place and occasion,—governing the world by caprice, rather than by law and order."—According to his theory, Creation is going on as actively and steadily to-day, as it has at any previous period, and may continue so for perhaps millions of years to come. The distant planets, that light up the heavens, he holds, were "rounded off," by the very same law that "rounds the tear that falls from the infant's eye,"—the same eternal law of matter that "rounds the dew drop that sparkles on the summer rose, rounds off also the broad bosom of the ocean." The same law of centrifugal force which causes the water to fly off from a wheel or grind stone turned rapidly round, threw off also the satellite from our earth, and so of all the other secondary planets in our solar system. Plants and animals, as well as cosmic matter, were all developed under the control of immutable laws, which are "the expression of Divine will," and as eternal as their great author. He enumerated several varieties of plants and vegetables which could be re-developed, without any seed or root or any primordial substance; and the same of numerous families of insects &c.

Everything is under the direction of law; and all matter writes its history on the universe. Not a sound ever vibrates on our atmosphere but that goes not only round the globe, but sets in motion particles of air connecting with a subtile medium pervading all space, which will travel to the utmost bounds of the universe! Not an act is ever performed by man, but is daguerreotyped on the great picture gallery of God, and is transmitted on the wings of luminous ether over the vast Univercoelum of nature! Not a thought ever flashes athwart the human brain, but commences a series of physiological, and chemical, and electrical changes, which writes its history on the body, and will endure forever!

Spirit moulds matter and moulds it to suit itself, and always under an inflexible law of its nature. In this way matter represents the mind that built it up, and indicates all the workings—the passions and propensities and sentiments of the soul.

His rules for reading character from the face are simple, and easy to be understood by all; while at the same time they are most of them entirely original, and the result of deep philosophic thought, and extensive observation as a traveler.

The lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings were upon the subject of Marriage. Great interest seemed to be felt in them, the hall being crowded. Much information was given upon the past and present condition of woman, and it is hoped such instruction was imparted to the hearers as they will make a good use of.

LECTURE ON RELIGION.—By special request Prof. Powers added to his regular course a lecture on Religion on Wednesday evening. It was delivered with his usual power and eloquence. It would be difficult to give his idea a sectarian name; but he set forth and advocated such a religion as was exhibited in the lives of Jesus and Paul, Fenelon, Howard and Oberlin, at once beautiful and sublime, simple and practical. Cosmic piety he defines as a love of truth, knowledge, justice, and right, apart from all motives of policy, all fear of present or future punishment, and all special rewards here or hereafter: and love and adoration of the All Father, as revealed in his works—not by a forced effort of the will, but because, to an intelligent, manly soul there is in the Author of all beauty and harmony a *spirit of attraction*, which, when *perceived* is *always* felt and enjoyed. The only reason why *all* men do not love and worship God is because they shut their eyes to the Deity as seen in the snow-flake and dew drop, the forest and flowret, and persist in looking at a horrible creature of their own imaginations, or one that has been handed down from the dark ages, conjured up to frighten ignorant, sensual souls, who were not sufficiently spiritual to see a Deity less tangible than a golden calf, a cat, or a crocodile.

For the Anoka Star.

THE CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES

Invited by the Congregational Church in this place, was an occasion of much interest and it is believed, of much profit to those attending it. The churches invited and represented by pastors and members were the Baptist and Methodist of this place, and the Congregational of Princeton, St. Anthony, and Minneapolis. The several pastors and members participated freely and without distinction. The organist and chorister of the Minneapolis church rendered essential service.

Presiidng Elder Chafee of the Methodist church preached Monday evening, from the text, Acts xxvi, 24: "Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself." It was remarked incidentally, that irreligious people will certainly charge Christians either with inconsistent and culpable unconcern, or else with extravagant zeal—with madness; as the Jews charged John the Baptist with having a devil because he did not eat and drink with them at their social entertainments, and Christ with being a gluttonous man, a wine bibber, and a companion of publicans and sinners, because he did what they complained of John for not doing. The object of the sermon was to urge the importance of earnestness and zeal in religious feeling, and freedom in its expression.

Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Seccombe of St. Anthony preached from the text, Acts v, 12, "A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira, his wife, sold a possession and kept back part of the price, and brought a part and laid it at the apostles' feet" The object of the sermon was to illustrate the fact, that men are inclined to experiment and to compromise in religion; and to show that the service of God requires an unreserved devotion of all to him. A man feels that he ought, and that it is for his interest, to be a Christian, and decides to try. It is an experiment, of whose success he is doubtful. This is quite a different thing from burning the boats behind one as he sets out in Christ's strength to make conquest of the kingdom of heaven, with no expectation of turning back, and no allowance for return. God requires a consecration of one's self for life and for eternity. Again, one is willing to pledge himself to a Christian life on certain conditions, with reserve in certain particulars. He will be a Christian, but with the claim to be excused from some one or more duties admitted to be justly required of Christians generally; or, he reserves some indulgence of pleasure or of practice, by common consent regarded as inconsistent with a Christ-like spirit. But the gospel makes no compromise with the sinner. God requires an unreserved consecration.

Wednesday evening, Rev. Mr. Salter, of Minnepolis, preached from the text, Acts xxiv. 25: "Go thy way for this time, when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." The fact was presented that men generally do not resolve or purpose to refuse the claims of God, or to put off repentance and the beginning of holy living, forever; they only defer them for the present. They wait for a convenient season, or till they shall feel disposed to begin them. The folly and wickedness and peril of *any* delay in seeking the kingdom of God, were presented in a very impressive light: and the exhortation was made very urgent and persuasive, "Come to Christ; come to Christ *now*."

The discussions during the mornings and afternoons were very instructive and practical, and there was much interest in the devotional services connected with them. The sermons, the addresses, and the other exercises of the evening were unusually solemn. The number in attendance was gratifying. All seemed interested, and none could have failed to be instructed and impressed by the truth presented, and by the manner of its presentation.

At the close of the meetings, nearly the whole congregation expressed, by rising, a desire to have a continuance of these or other extra meetings. Accordingly, one was appointed for Friday evening, to be held at the Baptist Church, and others, it is expected, will be appointed for next week.

A bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their boundaries. A Washington correspondent writing of this says:

A law will be enacted authorizing the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their mutual boundaries, and to acquire, by exchange, purchase or cession any portion of each other's territory, as may be deemed necessary. The probable result of this will be that Minnesota will obtain from Wisconsin, either by purchase or by exchange of land elsewhere, the entrance of the St. Louis river into Lake Superior, and with it the site of the city of Superior, in which many Southern capitalists have considerable sums invested.

—Very rich mines of lead, containing silver, have been discovered in Lancaster Co., Pa.

—A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Brunswick, Mo., says: "Negro enlistment is progressing finely in this county. Nearly every able bodied negro in the county will enlist. Their masters wih few exceptions, encourage them to do so. Mr. John H Moore, living near Keytesville, in this county, tried to prevent his. He called them together and told them that he would kill the first one that enlisted. One of them went to Keytesville last Saturday and enlisted. He came home one night to do the feeding, when Moore saw him and drew his revolver and commenced shooting at the negro. The first shot took effect in the left arm, the second in the left side, when the negro drew a pistol and shot Moore on the spot. So it appears, that some negroes will fight

—Patterson, New Jersey, is the headquarters of the silk manufacturers in the United States. One thousand and fifty hands (mostly females) are now employed, whose annual payrolls amount to $1.0,000. The silk comes from China and Japan, and is converted into coat-linings, ribbons, neck-ties, flags, sewing twist, &c. Two new first-class factories are about to be started, when the silk manufactures of Patterson will exceed those of all the rest of the United States.

JUST FROM IDAHO.—N. P. Langford, Esq., formerly of this city, arrived yesterday from Idaho, by way of St. Louis. He was seven weeks making the trip, and had a rough time in coming across the plains. Mr. Langford is on his way to Washington, sent by the Legislature of Idaho as Commissioner to present the question of a division of that Territory before Congress, and also to urge upon Congress the advantages and necessity of a proposed mail route from St. Paul to Bannock City. —[Pioneer.

—Congress has under consideration the question of establishing a money order system in connection with the Post Office. If we understand the matter, it contemplates that any person desiring to send money by mail, deposit it in the Post Office and take an order or draft on the Post Office where it is desired to be sent. Its chief advantage will be speed, safety and cheapness with which money can be transmitted. The system has existed in England for a long time.—[Pioneer.

—A great revival of religion is in progress in Haverhill, Mass. Meetings are held every evening in the Town Hall, which is crowded to overflowing. The meetings are continued until a late hour. A correspondent says that on Friday night at a quarter past 11 o'clock, there were at least five hundred people in the hall, attending the inquiry meeting, three hundred of whom were men.

An English writer says of Henry Ward Beecher:

He is a host when there is any earnest work to be done—none of your soft satin-velvety, conciliating, polished old fogies like Everett, but an intellectual rhinoceros whose terrible horn and snout make the common cattle stand around—an iron clad Doctor of Divinity with a ram at both ends and guns, pointing each way charged with Greek fire.

—In the town of Camillus, Onodaga county, New York, twelve brothers volunteered into the service of the United States, recently, the lightest of whom weighs two hundred pounds. A son of the eldest of these brothers also volunteered at the same time.

—The new Territory of Idaho, which comprises the western portion of Nebraska, is twice as large as Oregon or California, and as large as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia combined.

—The cattle disease has made its appearance in Littleton, Mass., in the last few days. One person has been obliged to kill sixteen head of cattle.

—Ice has been found floating in the Mississippi as far South as Helena, which is something unprecedented. Advices from New Orleans report that it has been colder there than ever before.

—The estimate of the bureau of Internal Revenue of the annual manufacture of whisky in the country, is one hundred million gallons.

—By order of Gen. Grant the sale of whisky, either at wholesale or retail has been prohibited at Nashville.

—The farmers in Hungary are said to be starving. The crops all failed this year.

—Gold is so plenty as currency in Novia Scotia, that it is driving the $4 and $5 notes out of circulation.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.

One column, one year,	$50 00
Half column, one year,	30 00
Quarter column, one year,	18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year,	6 00
One square one week,	75
Each additional week,	25

Legal advertisements at legal rates.

Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

UTTER FAILURE OF REBELLION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Post says a gentleman who has spent several years in Marion, Georgia, has recently reached New York. He declares rebellion an utter failure—even the leaders see that success is out of the question, while the common people would hail with delight the restoration of the Federal authority One of the principal bankers of Marion told him "our only hope now is, that the Federal army will deliver us from our troubles, for without that intervention we must perish." The utmost destitution prevails everywhere. The conscription is being enforced with pitiless energy including the grey haired men. Slavery, he says is dead, and this is admitted by nine-tenths of the Southern people. Three years ago the same gentleman wrote letters in strong terms that the South could not be subdued.

ARKANSAS.

Late advices from Little Rock state, that the State Convention which assembled on the 8th instant, had about completed its labors. Much the greater portion of the State was represented. No deliberative body ever before assembled in the State, comprising more solid worth and intelligence than did this convention.

An article forever prohibiting slavery was adopted with but one dissenting vote. The constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday of March, at which time State officers and legislature will be elected. Legislature is to meet on the third Monday in April.

The action of the convention was universally satisfactory to loyal men. The qualification of voters was made that prescribed by the President's proclamation. Loyal citizens say they will be able to poll twenty thousand votes for the new constitution. —[Pioneer.

—The Richmond Examiner of Dec. 19th, appears to be coming to a true sense of the condition of the Confederacy. "We are fast drifting into self-contempt," it says. "The adjective 'Confederate,' as applied to the various make-shifts rendered necessary by the war, is quite the reverse of complimentary. Confederate coffee is roasted rye. Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Confederate swords are as harmless as if they were made of lead. Confederate notes are treated as if they were no more valuable than candle-lighters."

—A letter from Matamoras says: "General Sam Houston is certainly dead. He died at Huntsville, Texas. I am with a man who was present when he died. J. Terrill Smith and another have administered on the estate."

—There are three men in the Maine State Prison from Androscoggin county for killing their wives.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10½ A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENMANSHIP.

A. J. BISBEE will open a writing school at the school house on the west side of the River, in this town, on Monday evening next, February 2d. School evenings, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing at 7 o'clock Terms reasonable, and made known at the opening of the school.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge), by sending their address to REV. E. A. WILSON,

18:6t Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in the town of Grow, County of Anoka, on the 11th day of December, 1863, six head of cattle, described as follows, to wit: One four year old steer, dark brindle, with a star in the forehead, and white on the belly and hind legs. One coal black yearling steer, and one coal black yearling bull. One yearling heifer speckled red and white One two year old steer, dark red; and one steer calf, pale red. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.

KENDALL BUNKER.

Jan. 12, 1864. 17:3t.

THE ANOKA STAR.

A Winter Sermon.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home,
Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes;
While houseless wretches round thy mansion roam,
On whose unsheltered head the torrent splashes.

Thy board is loaded with the richest meats,
O'er which thine eyes in sated languor wander;
Many might live on what thy mastiff eats,
Or feast on fragments which thy servants squander.

Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast,
When from the fireside corner thou dost sally;
Many have scarce a rag about them cast,
With which the frosted breezes toy and dally.

Thou hast soft smiles to greet the kiss of love,
When thy light step resounds within the portal;
Some have no friend save Him who dwells above,
No sweet communion with a fellow mortal.

Thou sleepest soundly on thy costly bed,
Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered;
Some pillow on a stone an aching head,
Never again to wake when they have slumbered.

Then think of those who, form'd of kindred clay,
Depend upon the doles thy bounty scatters,
And God will hear them for thy welfare pray—
They are His children, though in rags and tatters. [Household Words.

For the Anoka Star.

Letter to Amicus

Dear Sir:—Your tender concern for the greatly injured family of fishes, so delicately expressed in a late number of the Star, has induced me to relate the substance of a dream for your especial benefit.

I had wandered by the river side on a fine June day, armed with hook and line, waiting for a favorable opportunity to throw the bait; and though numerous little finny creatures darted along in the water, no one seemed hungry for the proffered morsel.

Wearied and vexed, I threw my bonnet on the ground, seated myself in the shade of the broad spreading elm, and was soon lost in reverie.

I seemed to be standing by the side of a broad bay of the ocean where were gathering vast multitudes of fishes of every species—from rivers and lakes—arctic, and tropic seas. The object of this concourse at first appeared inexplicable; but I soon learned that it was a grand mass meeting, to take into consideration the dangers to which fishes in general were exposed, and to devise ways and means for avoiding said dangers.

After various preliminaries which I did not understand, but which were doubtless in accordance with piscatorial etiquette, the Hon. Mr. Cod was introduced, and received by the audience with rapturous applause. He proceeded in an eloquent style with the narrative of his voyages, adventures, perils, hair-breadth escapes, &c.—stated that he had seen millions of his countrymen and other members of the finny tribes, disemboweled, pickled, and dried by the rays of that sun which was such an enemy to the whole race. He concluded with a pathetic exhortation to his hearers to avoid bays and shoals in general, and the banks of Newfoundland in particular. He then swam off the platform amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

Next a Mrs. Herring appeared on the stage, and in a touching manner related the story of her wrongs. She declared that members of her own family had been, not only pickled and dried, but subjected to a suffocating vapor which so changed their appearance that one would hardly recognize—here sobs prevented all utterance, and the assembly was melted to tears—tears which like drops of fire rolling into the water made a hissing as if Vesuvius had disgorged itself into the Mediterranean.

A portly personage next appeared, whom the chairman introduced as the illustrious stranger—Prince of Whales, who had voyaged all the way from the far off Pacific to be present at the deliberations of the meeting. He had barely commenced to speak when hisses, groans, and cheers commingling, were heard in every quarter. One pert little fellow affirmed that the speaker's grandfather had once swallowed a real, living man and, for some reason never clearly shown, had returned him safe to his native element. Another declared that in many characteristics he greatly resembled man—was in fact related to him, and therefore no true fish. Renewed groans and hisses, together with cries of "out with him," "down with the traitor," &c., created such a tumult that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the royal personage; whereupon the police escorted him into deep water, and order was soon restored.

When all was quiet, the president announced the renowned Gen. Shark as the speaker who would next address the meeting. In person, manner, and matter he differed from all who had previously occupied the stand. Tall, erect, of strong muscle, and with a deeply cut mouth, he impressed the audience with the power of his magnetism. His oratory was ardent—almost vehement. He urged action—immediate action; and said that the watery part of the earth's surface greatly exceeded the dry land, consequently the inhabitants of *aqua salsa*, to say nothing of rivers and lakes, outnumber the whole human race; and if all fishes had been active and indefatigable as were his countrymen, man would have been driven from the high seas long ere this; and all, even the humblest of his brethren of the deep could now obey unmolested the "laws of vegetative life." "If I may pardoned a bit of egotism," said the General, "I will tell you that I breakfasted this morning on a man's leg." Here he took a boot from his mouth and held it up to the audience, causing immense sensation, and cries of "good, good." "It was *that*," continued the speaker, "so good that I intend to eat the other leg before I revisit Mrs. Gen Shark." (Tremendous cheering)

"Finally," said the orator, "let each one ponder the subject as he goes from here to his home—whether that home be the purling brook, the flowing river, the placid lake, or the rolling ocean—let him ponder, and he must come to this conclusion, that the only way to remedy the evils complained of is to swallow whenever he can a bit of human flesh." (Uproarious applause.)

Our distinguished countryman and fellow citizen, Mr. Hal I. But (halibut) was just introduced, when the assembly was thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of a Mr. Pickerel, who, panting for breath, said he was the bearer of good news. All ears were attentive while Mr. P. told them he had recently obeyed the "vegetative law," and gone with a party on a pleasure excursion up a river. Just as they were going around a point of land, they saw a company of boys with hooks and bait waiting to catch them, when a man of a wonderfully benign countenance came up within his hearing, complained of the Fates, and declared that he would send a "shadow-fish" with every hook and line to give warning of danger.

Instantly the whole element rang with shouts of joy, as if all the mermaids of the vasty deep held jubilee over some restored and immortal Undine. Fins pectoral and ventral waved and clapped together, sturgeons leaped full fifty feet in the air, eels swallowed their own caudals and wheeled off in the mazy dance; a huge whale threw a volume of water upward, which descending, spattered its spray in my face. I awaked; the rain was falling; the lightning playing; and—I had dreamed. Une Amie.

For the Anoka Star.

To Philo.—No. 3.

In a preceding letter I called attention to the vegetative laws, defining them, and referring to the necessity of keeping them. In this I will advance a few additional thoughts.

1. The Bible, though an old book, has not been outrun by Progress, so far as the vegetative laws are concerned. Adam, it tells us, "begat a son in his own image.' Teaching, in the beginning of the existence of the human race, hereditary influences. Thus furnishing an axiom in this department that admits of no improvement. "Like begets like." The Decalogue explicitly declares that the iniquity of the fathers is visited upon the children of the third and fourth generations, of them that hate God, and that mercy is shown unto thousands of generations of them that love God and keep his commandments—expressing a truth, that the observation and experience of progressive ages have only corroborated.

Philosophers tell us that it takes about four generations, and often less, when the iniquity of the fathers is very great, to extinguish an entire family, so far as vegetative existence is concerned; whereas the family that love God, and keep his commandments, run on through thousands of generations, increasing in all the virtues that ennoble and dignify human nature. Thus demonstrating, (not intentional to be sure,) that the Bible, in this particular, must keep in advance of every advanced stage of civilization.

2. In the practical application of these laws, none, within the range of my knowledge, go beyond Jacob. He adroitly called them to his aid, and made them administer to his aggrandizement—showing that in our progressive greatness, we should never ignore the good old Text Book.

3. The vegetative laws have been ordained to accomplish a specific purpose, and in their action they are confined entirely to this sphere, needing no aid, nor seeking none from a higher sphere. They recognize no loyal road to physical eminence; they enjoin upon all, high or low, rich or poor, temperance, cleanliness, exercise, repose, &c, and reveal to us, not through a bounding table, nor a ringing bell, but through improved health, physical derangement, that the "wages of sin is death."

4. The welfare of animal creation is suspended upon the vegetative laws. The fish that run up stream, and down stream at stated periods; the birds that migrate to secure their own welfare, and the perspicuity of their kind, depend on their own dynamic properties, to acquire the specific objects of the vegetative laws, and can we think that man, the most noble animal, is less favored than the birds of the air, the fish of the sea, and the beast of the field? Must he be subjected to the unnatural process of obtaining assistance from a higher sphere, through material, and degrading media? If so, his social feelings have been conferred in vain.

5. An interesting fact bearing no very striking marks of digression, shall close this letter. Amicus, in visiting your pleasant village, took the strange notion of looking up the man of the most "cultivated taste" in Anoka. In his peregrinations he was misteriously guided (by some kind spirit) into the office above ——— store, and sure enough, he found the cultivated object of his pursuit. A man of becoming proportions, going through a mesmerizing process, with a neat little stove pipe projecting from his mouth—resisting the influence of gravitation by a good set of teeth, and ample lips,; with a "pyramidal elbow" at the end, the apex being more than an inch lower than the base, and the *base* was so low, that it was never seen by the virtues. Just then the amiable Miss Kallos, stepped into the office to seek a recognition as a school Miss, and thinking the retribution—"into smoke shall they consume away"—had fallen on her friend Philo, she fled with a wild shriek to Amicus for safety. Since then, Mr. A. has mysteriously reflected her image. This accounts for his being next to the most handsome man in Anoka.

As the naughty term *"cuss,"* is not attributable to you, nor to the Printer's Devil, but to a *lapsus pennae*, I shall cast no reflections.

Yours &c. Amicus.

—During the recent severe cold weather, Mr. Graham, residing at the Seven Mile House, between this place and Iowa city, lost, through death by exposure, three hundred sheep out of a flock of four hundred. Joseph Wood, near West Liberty, also lost seventy head. We doubt not that sheep have died by the thousands throughout the State, where not properly protected from the extraordinary cold weather.—[Muscatine Journal]

—A pair of shears weighing 24 tons have been built at Birmington, England, for the Russian Government, to be used in large iron works in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg. They have a power of pressure equal to 1,000 tons, and can cut to pieces a bar of iron half a foot square. The blades are of cast steel and they are operated by hydrostatic pressure.

—Letters from Hon. Robert J. Walker, now in London, state that a great revolution is going on in public opinion in England, concerning the financial strength of this government. Mr. Walker thinks that the tide of emigration to America will be swelled this year to half a million, and advises that Congress shall enact that no immigrant shall be liable to conscription during the war.

—The wholesale conscription law is creating consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina where preparations are being made to resist it. Meetings are being held at which the Southern Confederacy is openly repudiated, and return to the Union favored.

—Five hundred of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island have enlisted in the United States navy, and more are ready to do so as soon as their services can be accepted.

—Charles Mackay has come back to America to write for the London Times.

MAKING NEW HOMES.

To most people raised amid the society and luxuries of long settled cities, or even country regions, there is something most terrible in severing the old ties—in exchanging the friends, the comforts for a life on the frontier. To them, it is much like banishment to Botany Bay, or the dry Tortugas. But, we apprehend, should they once make the experiment, they would find much that is pleasant, much that would engross the mind and furnish a healthful excitement. We have heard intelligent gentlemen and ladies, used to all the luxuries that wealth and position could bestow, admit that the happiest part of their lives had been spent in the little log cabin, with its ample fire-place, its single window, and its rude, scanty furniture. They were such people, of course, as have very great stores of enjoyment within themselves—sincere lovers of nature in its freest moods, and who have fathomed much of the hollowness of of fashionable society.

The rightly developed and educated mind can hardly fail to find delight in the establishment of a rural home. The house and out-buildings, however rude, planned and built with one's own mind and hands, every tree and vine planted by one's own direction, the virgin soil turned, the seed, scattered and the plants tended, till the maturity of autumn crowns the whole, the flock started from small beginnings and steadily growing in numbers and beauty; what an eager pleasant interest clothes all. The farm, the trees, the cattle, all become a part of the proprietor. They grow old together, and like continued friendships formed long ago, new ties constantly bind them together. The soil and all therein is one's own. There is no possession on earth like it —[Prairie Farmer.]

TELEGRAPH TO ST. CLOUD.

The telegraph line up the Mississippi river can not be constructed this winter, as the ground is found to be frozen too hard to work to much advantage. As soon as spring opens, the work of setting the poles which are being got out now, will commence. The line will be completed to Anoka about May 1st. The balance of the line to St. Cloud is under contract to be completed by June 15th, and will thereafter be steadily constructed to Fort Abercrombie and Pembina. Four thousand poles are being cut and delivered now.

From LaCrosse to Milwaukee a new line is to be built and finished by July 15, with new poles and two wires throughout.

The construction of these lines will give our merchants additional business facilities. One line more needed than any other, however—that up the Minnesota Valley—does not seem to be progressing very fast. It should be built at an early day. the enterprising communities up the Minnesota cannot do without a line much longer.—[St. Paul Press.

WOMEN'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

By the new census just taken in England, there are some very interesting items as to the employments of women. They do not seem to be excluded from the business of life as much as in this country. The report says that seventeen are bankers and money-lenders, two hundred and forty-four commercial clerks, four hundred printers, fifteen are doctors, six are reporters, seventeen are dentists, and forty-four thousand are out door laborers, engaged as field hands, and doing every thing which is connected with farm work. There are many more who are designers and draughtsmen, and engravers upon wood, many of whom are artists of a high order.

—General Butler has during the short time that he has been in the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, raised between three and four thousand colored soldiers. He took the responsibility of offering a bounty of ten dollars, which had a marked effect in stimulating enlistments. The War Department has since ratified his action.

—A man, who was an editor in Montgomery, Alabama, until within two months, when he found his business ruined by secession, made his way northward, lately arrived at Boston, and in his destituation was constrained to apply to the directors of the city institutions for aid. He is now comfortably situated in a Massachusetts alms house.

—A Washington letter says the President has had several thousand copies of his proclamation of amnesty printed in handbill form, to be posted up in conspicuous places.

—He who gives up, is soon to be given up: and to consider ourselves of no use, is the almost certain way to become useless.

—An anti-pugilist society is talked of in England.

RETURN OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

From the Chicago Times, Jan. 22.

Hardly a day passes without witnessing in Chicago streets the return of one of the gallant regiments of the Northwest. The 2d Minnesota Regiment of Infantry arrived yesterday morning from Chattanooga, where it did good service in the recent battles. They were en route for home, where their friends and relatives will gladly welcome them. Breakfast had been provided for them at the Soldiers' Home, and, after they had done ample justice to the eatables, the regiment, headed by its band, marched to the Northwestern depot and took its departure by train, homeward bound.

Grim-visaged war has made sad havoc in the ranks of the gallant "Second." Of the thousand and eighty men who marched through Chicago in October, 1861, to the battle field, only two hundred and ninety have returned to tell the story of their sufferings and privations, and the brave manner in which they and their dead comrades acquitted themselves on the field of battle. When they reach their homes, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, will come out to meet them. Some to greet them with glad words, but many to listen to the story of how a brave father, son, or brother met his fate. And when the sad recital is made, through the fast flowing tears eyes will gleam bright with the thought that the brave boy died in defense of the flag of his fathers.

When the regiment reached the South it was speedily called into the field. The men first flashed their bayonets in the faces of the enemy at Mill Springs. There they encountered the famous "Louisiana Tigers."

Attached to the army of the Cumberland, the "Second" has evinced its bravery on many hard fought fields. It has taken part in all the great struggles of that Department, the last one being the storming of Missionary Ridge, in which it bore an honorable part. It now goes home to recruit its depleted ranks. The tattered flag borne aloft yesterday through the streets of Chicago gave testimony of many a stirring fight, and the men of Minnesota will gladly rally round it. They have the noble example of the two hundred and ninety veterans, who have to a man re-enlisted for the war.

—The Shakopee Argus says the Idaho gold fever is spreading in that place, and has developed itself in an alarming epidemic in that town. A lady has contributed to the Argus a parody on Longfellow's "Excelsior." We quote the first and last verses:

The starry flakes were falling fast,
As through a Western village passed
A youth, who bore, 'mid all the snow,
A banner which was all the go—
"Idaho."

* * *

There in the frosty, sparkling air,
Lifeless he lay, with brow so fair;
In thunder tones, as from the ground,
A voice resounded round and round,
"Humbug."

A Short Prayer.—The Rev. Mr. Shine, chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of the recent session, prayed thus;

"Bless Thou the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, the Governor and State officers. Give us a sound currency, pure water, and undefiled religion—for Christ's sake. Amen."

—The extent and rapid increase of intemperance in our midst, says the Red Wing Volunteer, is frightful. Old men, and young men, and boys, all indulge. It is said that there are thirty two places in that city where liquor is sold, and the fact that all those institutions are making money in a place of that size, speak volumes of the growing habit of intemperance of the people.

Honorable.—Governor Andrew, in his late message, has the following:

"I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world. But this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

The Independent says justly:

"It is more to the honor of any man to have written that sentence than to be Governor even of Massachusetts."

—Stephen C. Foster, the well known song writer, author of "Old Folks at Home," "Gentle Annie," "O! Susanna," "Old Uncle Ned," etc., died in New York City on Thursday last. He was a native of Pittsburgh.

—The Queen of England has sent a gold cup, salver and knife and fork to her god-daughter, formerly Miss Bonetta Forbes, and a great favorite of hers, who is now married to Mr. Davis of Lagos, a colored merchant.

—Short dresses are said to be coming in fashion, and next winter nothing else will be seen in the *grand salons* of Paris.

—It is reported that the internal tax on wniskey will be increased one dollar on the gallon—*good*.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS,
And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

The Cheap Cash Store,
Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,
No. 218 Third Street.

15:1y H. KNOX TAYLOR

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, dated and delivered, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1857, by Michael F. Duggan, and Anna Duggan, his wife, of Minnesota, to John J. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, and duly recorded on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1857, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Anoka, Minnesota, upon pages 79, 80, and 81, of Book "A" of Mortgages, on which said mortgage there is now due and claimed at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred thirty-three ($333) dollars, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said sum, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and granted by said mortgage, to wit:

The south half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township thirty-three, north of range twenty-five west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Anoka, in the town of Anoka, in said county, Minnesota, on Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

JOHN J. PEARSON, Mortgagee.
Wilson & McNair, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Dated December 17th, 1863. 13:7t

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
3-4m Kings County, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine.

VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that
Glowing Representations
ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent [on its cost] may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILLON Machines ni use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the

LOCK STITCH

with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot

The Wheeler & Willson Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

All Machines are Warranted,

AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted free of charge, by calling at the Wheeler & Wilson Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office

F M JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers, on or about the 24th day of November, a dark red two year old heifer—no especial marks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. A. M, & A. J. CASWELL.
Coon Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1864. 17:3t.

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.!

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO.'S,

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced consisting in part of

Cloths.

Cassimeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and and other Goods, to their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve, years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old Fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863. 1:1y

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of the Bridge formerly occupied as a Match Factory, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &C,

Which will be sold at very low figures for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if not return them, and your money will be refunded. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to inform the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber is prepared to do any work for them in the way of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at reasonably low rates. Produce, wood, &c. taken in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING.

5-1y

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO. . . Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m., to 7 p. m.
SUNDAYS—From 12 " m, to 1 "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail.—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

Northern mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing daily, except Sunday's; closes 9:30 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting. R. M. JOHNSON,

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861. Post Master.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing Business.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is readily replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

aug7 12mos.

The Leading Family Paper in America

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in monthly parts, price 17 cents; or $2 per annum, paid in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement and Domestic economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one individual only, but its different departments are conducted by various editors, so that it presents a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertaining, and instructive contents, and one which specially commends itself to the intelligent in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Every week is presented, in its various department, the choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A Greater variety of reading matter is given in the Household Journal than is to be found in any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is generally published, being more entertaining as well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to seventy-five cents worth of first class music is published every week, consisting of the newest and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the best composers of Europe and America,) all having pianoforte accompaniments, full music page size, printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is enriched with the choicest stories by the best writers, not a line being admitted but what is of a kind fit to be perused in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household Journal presents paticulars of the newest and private family and the workshop.

Its History and travel gives most interesting extracts from the many narratives of intelligent travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellany presents the choicest gems from the written and oral efforts of our best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are conducted by two of the most accomplished players in this country, and challenge comparison with those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is edited by one of the most accomdlished practical gardeners in this country, whose article on the "Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled monthly by one of the lady contributers to the Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world of fashion

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the Household Journal, form one of its most useful and attractive features; its answers to legal questions, proving of great service to all who take occasion to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for binding and which at the end of every six months makes one of the handsomest books which can be placed on a drawing-room or library table.

In Paper and Typography, the Household Journal will compare favorably with the best printed paper in the United States.

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SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly. In monthly parts in wrappers stitched and cut, price seventeen cents. Two Dollars a year payable in advance. Clubs supplied at $1.50 each subscriber, with an extra copy free for every eight subscribers. Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William street, New York.

NEW

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the most beautiful vignette that has yet been published; Music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22nd Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals' Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our Generals; music by Grafulla, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comic Schottiche, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull. 40 cts. All of which are pronounced by good judges to be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming, I dream of my mother and home; Merry little birds are we, and Why have my loved ones gone, by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there, by the Rev. R. Lowry, Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts.—There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes.—These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents each; mailed free. Shall we know each other there, Where Liberty dwells is my country, Be in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet beyond the river, are published in cheap form for choirs and sunday schools; price 3 cents each, 25 cents per dozen, $2 per hundred; postage one cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

no2-1f 481 Broadway, New York.

TO PROMOTE

Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.
In Quart " " " 60 75c.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON Proprietor.
Farmersburg, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH, Anoka.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.
Address, Chatfield, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.
Howe & Steven's Family Dye Colors.
Van Dusen's Worm Confections.
Van Dusen's Magical Blueing.
Alden's Condition Powders.
Talman & Collin's Extract of Lemon.
Talman & Collin's Leather Preservative.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Sleeper's Fly Killer. apl 11—1y

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No's 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

Surplus over $300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHBRLES J. MARTIN, Prest,
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Prest.
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

CHARLES T. WOODBURY,
Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1860.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly improved for 1864. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!
Fourteen splendid steel plates!
Twelve colored fashion plates!
Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!
Nine hundred wood cuts!
Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson."

Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1864, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, four original copyright novelettes will be given by Ann S. Stephens, Ella Rodman, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Second Life."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others. Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives bonnets, cloaks and dresses, engraved on wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla, or child's dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantau-maker. Also, several pages of household and other Receipts.

☞It is the best lady's magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	7 50
Eight copies, one year,	10 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, five, or eight copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, at the above rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1864 will be given gratis.

Address, post-paid,
CHAS. J. PETERSOM,
306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

☞Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly renovated during the past summer, and put in the highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in constant attendance.

Barrels Furnished and Flour Packed.

SMILEY & WOODBURY.

Anoka October 15th, 1860.

HORSE SHOER

AND

Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has returned to town again, and can be found at his old shop as formerly prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing to order, and in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated scientifically, and without extra charge over and above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary work will be charged for.

Anoka, September 6th, 1863.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Anoka, July 27th 1861.

EVERYBODY!!

"What Everybody Says must be true."

EVERYBOBY SAYS,

If you want an

A. No. 1, Albany,

Cook. Parlor. or BOx

Call on

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

—o—

Everybody says,

That you always find a good assortment of

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

Table and Pocket

Cutlery,

Butcher Knives,

TEA AND TABLE

SPOON,

Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY ROPE, PAILS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS BROOMS, IRON AND TIN TEA KETTLES, SAD IRONS, ALSO;

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE at the Hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

—o—

Every LADY says,

Buy one of "Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringers," and save clothes and labor.

E. H. & A, DAVIS, Agents.

—o—

Everybody says,

That we have the finest lot of

Grain Cradles, Scythes,

Snaths, Forks,

Shovels, Spades and Plows,

In the Upper country.

—o—

Everybody says,

You will always find goods as represented at the old established Hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

TEMPLE & BEAUPRE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.

SAINT PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

Sole Agents for the sale of

LAFLIN & LMITH'S GUNPOWDER,
J. J. CASE'S THRESHERS,
GEO. ESTERLEY'S Reapers, DEERE'S Moline Plows.
AKRON, (N. Y.) Water Lime.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAUFLIN,

ANOKA, - - - MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at Ford's old shop on the east side of Rum River, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash or produce. Particular attention paid to shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted. Old axes newly steeled and new ones made to order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Anoka, January 15th, 1861.

High School.

The undersigned proposes to open a High School in this place, for the benefit of young ladies and gentlemen, to commence soon after the Winter terms now in session, provided sufficient encouragement should be given.

Having had experience as a teacher in the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, as well as in other prominent positions in the same State, the subscriber hopes to merit the public patronage. W. B. GREENE.

Anoka, Jan. 15, 1864. 16:tf

HOWARD M. ATKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Princeton . . . Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and Tax-Paying for non resident land holders. Will take general charge of lands or other property in Mille Lac County.

Auditor and Attorney of Mille Lac County. 15:3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
4-3m No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our catalogue now embraces considerably over FOUR THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
50 Navy Officers,	56 Prom'nt Women.

47 prominent Foreign Portraits.
2,500 copies of Works of Art.

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for one dozen PICTURES, from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1,80, and sent by mail, FREE.

—o—

Photograph Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by Express.

—o—

We also keep a large assortment of

STERESCOPES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS.

Our catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp,

E. & H. T. Anthony,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends and relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

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JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

DEALER IN

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,

And all goods pertaining to the business of a

Wholesale Grocer,

INCLUDING

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WINES, LIQUORS, AND PURE OLD RYE, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

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Clocks, Watches,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., &c.

ANOKA, MINNESOTA.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted no5

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Sheet Music, Music Books, Music Merchandise, and All Kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

at the lowest possible price.

THE HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG

IRON FRAME PIANOS

are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and *will stand any climate.* The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for three years.—Price from $175 to $700. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains—prices from $25 to $100.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS.

Rosewood Caset, Tuned and Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop.

No. 1.—4 octave, scroll legs,		from C to C,	$45
No. 2.—4½ "	" "	" C to F,	60
No. 3.—5 "	" "	" F to F,	75
No. 5.—5 "	Piano Style,	" F to F,	100
No. 5.—6 "	"	" F to F,	125
No. 6.—5 "	two stops and two sets of reeds,		150
No. 7.—5 octaves,	" "	" " reeds and two banks of keys,	200

No. 8.—5 octave Organ Melodeons, two banks of keys, pedal bass, four and six stops $275 and $300.

These Melodeons remain in tune a long time.—Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN

is a reed instrument, corresponding in power and compass to the ordinary 16 feet pipe Organ.

In rosewood cases, 5 stops,	$160
" " 9 "	185
" " 13 "	235
13 stops with percussion,	310
13 stops with percussion, and "expression,"	375

A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

no1-tf. 481 Broadway, New York.

R C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Anoka, Minn.

Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope, by promptness, fidelity and industry, to merit the confidence of all who may intrust business to my care.

Special attention given to the collection of debts.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware store, first door at left hand, up stairs.

R. C. MITCHELL

Anoka, Minn. Oct. 30th, 1863. 5-1y

AMERICAN COFFEE SEED,

Walker & Co.,

Have procured the Central American Coffe Seed, which is well adapted to the North-Western states. It will cost but 3 to 5 cents per pound to rsise it. We have raised it for three years with good success, and are now able to supply the public with the seed.

PRICE.—One paper 25 cents, three papers 50 cents, seven papers $1. Any person sending $2 or more will receive one paper extra for each dollar. All packages sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address M. T. RICH,

Red Wing, Minn.

*** Editors giving the above two or three insertions, including this notice, will receive ten papers on sending marked copy to M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn.

1c—2t

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or, (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as most specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is the Tribune to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, the Tribune heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our national distractions, the Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, *then* peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of slavery is the true and only absolute cure to our national ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of 'reconstruction' and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various copperhead devices for achieving 'Peace' by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but exhorting the American people to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will, in due time, bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

The present session of Congress will be an exceedingly important one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of out friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

TERMS—DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy.....3cts.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)..$3.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues).....$3.
Two Copies one year.....$5.
Five Copies one year.....$12.
Ten Copies one year.....$22 50.

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $2 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues).....$2.
Three Copies one years.....$5.
Five Copies one year.....$8.
Ten Copies one year.....$15.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, to one address, one year $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive The Semi Weekly Tribune gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or or over The Daily Tribune will be sent without charge.

The Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

The Post Offices where full clubs cannot be formed either for The Semi-Weekly Tribune, or Weekly Tribune, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

The Tribune Almanac for 1864 will be ready about Christmas. Price 15 cents; 10 copies postpaid, $1; 100 copies, sent by express, $8. Cash orders solicited.

Address, THE TRIBUNE.
Tribune Buildings, New York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN.

TO JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Charles Bickford, amounting to thirty dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before J. C. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in the town of Minneapolis, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1862.

CHARLES BICKFORD, Plaintiff.

no3-5w.

MISCELLANY.

A WHOLE FAMILY FROZEN TO DEATH.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 4.

By a passenger who arrived here on the Central Railroad last night from the West, we l arn of one of the most fearful and heart-rending affairs that has ever occurred in this section of country—namely: that a family of seven persons were frozen to death during the cold weather on Friday last. About thirty miles from the boundary line, between Michigan and Indiana, in the latter State, about midway between Centreville and Crown Point, lived a German, with his wife and five children, named Krutzer. The oldest was a boy of seven years of age, and the next a boy of five, and three girls—all of less age than the boys—the youngest but an infant.

The country where the family resided is very rolling, and the snow had drifted into the hollows, making the roads almost, if not wholly, impassable for pedestrians.

The driver of the stage coach coming from Crown Point to Lake, via Centreville, found that Krutzer's welling had been burned to the ground, it is supposed the night previously, but none of the family were to be seen. About a mile further on, however, he was horrified to find the father and two boys frozen to death, The boys were in the father's arms, and it is supposed that he had fallen with them after having been so far affected with the frost as not to be able to proceed. The three corpses were placed in the stage,, but before it had proceeded more than a quarter of a mile on its destination, the body of the oldest girl was found on a snow-drift, with a shawl wrapped closely around it, where it had doubtless been deposited by its weary mother while yet alive, in the hope that some chance traveller might rescue it from an impending fate. This corpse, too, was placed in the coach, and again it started on its way, only to find, after traveling a short distance, the lifeless remains of the mother with the two youngest children. The body of the mother was standing erect in the snow-drift with the children in her arms, the youngest one being at the breast.

The seven lifeless bodies were conveyed to Centreville by the driver of the stage, at which place they were decently interred by the inhabitants.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE FROST.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from St. Louis states that on the North Missouri Railroad, 10,000 hogs have frozen to death, and an immense number of cattle have frozen along all the railroads. In the city, several persons have died from a similar cause, and the sufferings of the poor reported to the authorities surpass belief. In Wisconsin, trains were hedged in by snow drifts and remained for hours, unable to move. At Madison, on the 2d, the mercury was 39 degrees below 0. At Camp Randall the supply of wood became exhausted, and a large number of soldiers were badly frozen. At Oshkosh the mercury fell 38 below, one woman froze to death, and frozen hands and feet were numerous. At Milwaukee the thermometer ranged from 30 to 35 degrees below zero, with a driving wind most terrible to encounter. Frozen ears, noses and feet are innumerable, and many persons were picked up insensible on the streets. Ears and feet were frozen while going but a few blocks. Many employees of the railroads were badly frozen and crippled for life, and railroad travel was entirely suspended.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

2,000 WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

One of the most appalling accidents of the last century was the burning of the Jesuits' Church in Santiago, Chili, on the evening of the 8th of December. It was the celebration of the Immaculate Conception, The church was densely crowded, particularly the ladies' part, which was separated from the males by an iron grating. While lighting the gas fixtures, an immage of the new moon, filled and lighted with gas, exploded and filled the church with flames. The dense crowd of women were alarmed in their frantic efforts to escape; the way became blocked up by the fainting and terrified creatures to that extent that it was impossible to rescue them. Not to exceed fifty were rescued from the whole number. Many had their arms torn from their bodies by the efforts of their friends to drag them from the mass. The conduct of the priests is severely denounced. They saved a few wooden images, silver chalices, and pieces of carpet, and fled from the scene.

After the fire they preached that the "irreparable loss of many of the fairest and most virtuous of Chili's virgins and matrons is a special mercy and miracle of Mary, who wished to take them all to her bosom at once. One monster exults openly at the calamity which has filled the country with horror and grief, because Chili wanted a supply of saints and martyrs!"

[New Advertisement.]

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND Financial Statement of Isanti County, for the year 1863.

RECEIPTS OF ISANTI COUNTY FOR 1863.

Balance received from Treas. Latta	$103 40	
Amt. tax collect'd for 1860 and 1861	112 74	
do do do 1862	456 9	
		$672 23

This amount only includes receipts to Oct 6, being last settlement with Co. Treasurer; next being Feb. 29, 1864.

EXPENDITURE - COUNTY FUND.

1863.			
Jan 6.	B. A. Latta, for assessing and selling delinquent lands	$7 72	
	John S. Beatty, canvassing votes and Judge of election	3 00	
	John Sibley, Judge of election	1 00	
	G. D. Loring, Judge of election, posting notices &c., 1861 and 1862	2 75	
	Vanvliet Ansley, Judge of election and posting notices	1 75	
	Alson Huntley, Judge of election	1 00	
	Fitz Raths, do do	1 00	
	John Sunlee, do do	1 00	
	Stephen Hewson, Commissioner	13 12	
	do do Judge of election	1 00	
	E. G Clough, Commissioner	11 50	
	do do Clerk of election	1 00	
	O. F. Smith, Commissioner Stationery and Clerk of election	8 25	
	Wm Tubbs, Auditor, balance on 1861	50 00	
	do do for 1862	100 00	
	do do one day school examiner	2 00	
	do do Clerk of election	1 00	
" 7	B. A. Latta, allowed on A. Hatt's order	1 50	
	O. F. Smith's canvassing votes	1 00	
	Henry Whitney, Judge of election	1 00	210 61
Jan 1.	Expenses of State road from Sauk Rapids as per order from State, as follows:		
	O B. Sturtevant, surveying	10 00	
	do do do	7 50	
	John Orton, service on	9 00	
	J. Hilbreth, do do	8 50	
	W. J Mogner do do	1 50	
	Harvey Barrell, do do	9 00	
	E Clark do do	6 75	
	H. Pemberton do do	1 50	
	G. W. Bokooven, do	75	
	J L. Cater, do do	7 50	
	do do supplies furnished	3 36	
	T. H. Allen, do do	2 88	168 19
			$278. 30
" 4.	Hugh Spence, Judge of election	1 00	
	Peter Norelius, do do	1 00	
	I. S Sodderstrom, do do	1 00	
	Peter Sheleen, Clerk do	1 00	
	Peter Norell do do	1 00	
	S. Hewson, Commissioner	4 26	
	do do Overseer of highways	2 00	
	Wm. Tubbs, examiner of schools	2 00	
	do do for new books, assessment rolls and duplicates	30 00	
	Sam'l Marshall for board and medicine for poor	16 00	
	O F. Smith, for new desk	10 00	69 26
Sept 1.	Peter Norelius, for overseer of highways in Dist. No. 1	6 00	
	S. Hewson, Commissioner	4 26	
	do do Superintendent of schools	2 00	
	do do assessing	3 00	
" 15.	Wm. Tubbs, for new books and blanks	3 00	18 26
Nov 2.	Alfred Colburn assessing	4 00	
	George D. Loring, Clerk of board	2 00	
	C. H. Chute, one day Judge of election and posting notices	1 75	
	Wm. Tubbs, for blanks	7 25	
	do do salary Co. Auditor	150 00	163 00
1864.			
Jan 5.	John S. Beatty, Clerk of election	1 00	
	Andrew Domelson, Judge do	1 00	
	do do mileage	3 00	
	Michael Scanlan, do do	1 00	
	Isaac Brumbaugh, do do	1 00	
	do do returns and canvassing	3 00	
	J. W. Delamater, locating road	2 00	
	Alson Huntley, Judge of election	1 00	
	B. F. Huntley do do.	1 00	
	do do locating road	2 00	
	S. Hewson, Commissioner services	4 76	
	do do making enrollment	4 00	
	do do locating road &c,	3 00	
	do do Judge of election and notices	1 75	
	do do for returns of election	4 60	
	do do canvassing and stamps	2 00	36 11
			570 43
	Peter Sheleen, Clerk of election	1 00	
	do do assessing	9 00	
	E. G Clough, Commissioner	17 40	
	D. M. Robins, for work on	2 50	
	O. F. Smith, Commissioner S.	10 00	
	do. do Judge of election	1 00	
	do do for rent of office from Sept. 1861 to Jan. 1864	53 00	
	J. W. Kelsey, Judge of election and notices	1 75	
	Henry Whitney, Judge of election	1 00	
	L. H. Campbell, Clerk of election	1 00	
	Peter Norrelius do do	1 00	
	Peter Soderstrom, Judge do	1 00	
	S. H Hough, do do	1 00	
	V. Ansley, carrying returns	1 00	$71 65
	Total		$642 08

SCHOOL FUND.

1863.		
Jan 10. School District No. 1	$1 12	
Nov 2. do do do do	22 94	$54 06
May 11. School District No. 2	11 45	
Oct 15. do do do do	7 21	$18 66
Oct 9. School District No 3		$21 63
Total		$94 35

SPENCER BROOK SUB. SCHOOL DISTRICT.

May 11. order	21 60	
Jun 10 do	8 17	
Nov 20. do	3 47	$33 24
		$33 24

ROAD FUND.

Jun 12 J. Fifield for Spencer Brook District	$10 00	

STATE FUND.

Jun 12. paid State Treasurer	59 22	
Dec 20. do do do	154 57	213 79
		$213 79

RECAPITULATION.

County fund	642 08
School fund	94 35
Spencer Brook Sub. School District	33 24
Road fund	10 00
State fund	213 79
Total expenditure for 1863 including County, State, School, Road and Poor fund	$993 46

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, JAN 5. 1864.

Assets:		
Total amount of delinquent taxes for 1860	$55 06	
taxes for 1861	497 49	
do do 1862	587 42	
Taxes on duplicates for 1863	1064 71	
Balance in Treasurer's hands	60 07	2564 75
Liabilities:		
Total amount of uncancelled orders		668 80
Amount at credit of Isanti County		1895 95

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined the above accounts, and believe them correct.

GEO. D. LORING, County Treasurer. STEPHEN HEWSON, County Auditor.

OSCAR F. SMITH, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.

3w3t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ANOKA.
DISTRICT COURT, 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The President, Directors and Company of the Troy City Bank,
against
Neal D. Shaw and Samuel W. Shaw, late partners as "Neal D. Shaw & Co," Harriet Emma Dunlop, Judson B Shaw, Joseph C. Stevens, Joseph Martin, George W. Martin, Emory Lyon, Franklin B. Dunn, Josiah F. Clark, John W. Fleetham, and Lois M. Shaw.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the county of Anoka, in the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1863. I, Wareham Gibbs Randolph, sheriff of said county of Anoka, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town of Anoka, in said county of Anoka, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1864, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, that is to say: all those certain tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the county of Anoka and State of Minnesota, known and designated as follows, viz: Out Lots numbers 3 and 4, containing 12¼ acres; lots 2, 7, and 8, in block 2; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in block 3; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 4; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11, in block 5; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, in block 6; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and [illegible], in block 7; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 8, all in Neal D. Shaw's Addition to the town of Anoka, according to the plat thereof made by Hugh Spence, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county: Also, Lots 4 and 6 in block 6; Lots 3 and 5, in block 7; Lot 11, in block 8; Lot 8, in block 9; Lots 2, 4, 9, and 11, in block 11; Lot 13, in block 21; Lots 10 and 12, in block 22; Lots 2, 4, 6 and 8, in block 26; Lot 3, in block 29; Lot 15, in block 31; Lots 4, 6, 8, 10 and 16, in block 32; Lots 4, 6 and 10, in block 33; Lot 12, in block 34; Lots 8, 9, 11 and 12, in block 38; Lot 2, in block 39; Lot 3 in block 40; Lots 15 and 16 in block 45; Lot 8, in block 48; Lot 2, in block 51; and Lots 1 and 3, in block 52, all in the town of Anoka, according to the survey and plat thereof made by C. B Chapman, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county aforesaid.

WAREHAM GIBBS RANDOLPH, Sheriff of Anoka County.

H. R. BIGELOW, Plaintiff's Attorney, residing at St Paul, Minn.

Dated January 30th, A. D. 1864. 13:6t

THE DRAFT.

The great Draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to concentrate forthwith at Kelsey and Kelly's Boot and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of Boots, Shoes, and Moccassins, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gents' and Ladies' overshoes, Gents' and Ladies buck gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots Misses' and Children's shoes.

We feel grateful to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.

KELSEY & KELLY.

Anoka, Nov. 9 1863.
N. B. Leather for sale. 7:1y

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain mortgage, dated on the 14th day of August, 1857, and executed by Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to George Smiley, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory, (now State) of Minnesota, on the 14th day of August, 1857, at 5 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 48 and 49 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in said county and States to wit: Lots number six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twenty-five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $500, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage; and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $268 49: and no proceedings at law, or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain other mortgage, dated on the 27th day of November, 1857, and executed by the said Milton Pulver and Sarah H. Pulver, his wife, to Eli H. Davis, which mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Anoka county, in the territory (now State) of Minnesota, on the 1st day of December, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded on pages 130 and 131 of Book "A" of the record of mortgages of said county, in and by which mortgage the said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to the said Eli H. Davis, the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said county and State, to wit: Lots number five (5), six (6), and seven (7), of section one (1), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twenty five (25) west, to secure the payment of the sum of $595.97, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon which note and mortgage there is now due and unpaid the sum of $612.81; and no proceedings at law or otherwise, having been had or commenced for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis, on the 27th day of November, 1857, assigned the latter of the above named mortgages and the debt secured thereby, to George Smiley, the mortgagee in the first of the abovenamed mortgages, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 675 and 676 of Book "B" of the record of mortgages:

And whereas the said Eli H. Davis and Lucelia C. Davis, his wife, on the 29th day of May, 1863, made and executed to the said George Smiley, a quitclaim deed of all their right title and interest in the above described tracts or parcels of land, which quitclaim deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of June, 1863, on pages 102 and 103 of deeds:

And whereas both of said mortgages contain the usual powers of sale, and whereas said mortgagors, in both of said mortgages, by writing, duly acknowledged by them, waived all right of redemption in and to said mortgaged lands, in case of default and sale, and whereas at the date of this notice there is due on said notes and mortgages the sum of $1481.20.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgages will be foreclosed and said mortgaged premises above described will be sold by the sheriff of said Anoka county, at public vendue for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town and county of Anoka, and State aforesaid, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgages and notes, and costs of this foreclosure.

GEORGE SMILEY, Mortgagee and Assignee.

R. C. MITCHELL, Attorney for same.
Dated Anoka, Minn., Jan. 2, 1864. 14:7t

SEWING MACHINE

For sale at the Office of the Anoka STAR.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1864.

On and after Friday, January 1, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows—

MORNING.		
Leave St. Paul	7 00	A. M.
" St. Anthony	7 45	"
" Manomin	8 05	"
Arrive at Anoka	8 40	"
Leave Anoka	8 55	"
" Manomin	9 30	"
" St. Anthony	9 55	"
Arrive St. Paul	10 15	"
EVENING.		
Leave St. Paul	2 45	P. M.
" St. Anthony	3 30	"
" Manomin	3 50	"
Arrive at Anoka	4 22	"
Leave Anoka	4 40	"
" Manomin	5 15	"
" St. Anthony	5 40	"
Arrive St. Paul	6 20	"

F. R DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain 160 acre Land Warrant, No. 100,982, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, and granted March 27th, 1862, to Pedro Jose Jolona, and by him afterwards sold and duly assigned in blank, was, as is claimed, on the 31st day of May, 1863, then being owned by the undersigned, Horace N. Colbath, destroyed by fire at the town of Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota: Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C., by the said Colbath, for the re-issue of said warrant.

HORACE N. COLBATH.

S. C. GALE, Attorney.
Dated January 1, 1864. 15:6t

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, &c. &c. &c.

NO. 132 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s **Star and Grand Scale Pianos,** ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Piano maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

☞ Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon.

St. Paul, December 12, 1863. 11:1y.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUEFRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Slave will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS, stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuble. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP.

Diarrhea,
Dysentery,
Scurvey,
Sores and
Scrofulous
Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILL & OINTMET, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succour in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy there for all the casualities of the battle field.—How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained

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And every article comprised in a well filled Drug Store, and assures all of satfaction in every respect. 18:1y

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PLATED WARE,
And House Furnishing Goods.
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He returns his thanks to those who have hitherto favored him, and hopes to merit their continued patronage.

Anoka, Jan 1, 1864.

P. S.—Mr. Cook offers to sell his privilege in the above establishment. Any one wishing to go into the business in Anoka will please give him a call. He will give instructions to any who desire it. Two or three Camera Boxes and Tubes for sale. 14:1y

D. P. CRAIG,

ANOKA.....MINN.
Manufacturer of and dealer in
Chairs,
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Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Stands, Lounge Frames, etc.

All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short notice.
Repairing done neatly and promptly.
Rooms west end of Bridge. 7:1y

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Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement, and home comfort.

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PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
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PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

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NEWSPAPERS OF MINNESOTA

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE WEEKLY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1849.)

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE DAILY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1854.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PIONEER. (ESTABLISHED IN 1859.)

These papers,—each the oldest of its class in the State,—are respectfully submitted to the people of Minnesota for their patronage during the coming year.

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The Pioneer believes in crushing out the great rebellion by any means known to civilized warfare, which will accomplish the result: and in the employment of such means, it will not be over nice or squeamish as to their character. It regards the rebellion as gigantic not merely in its proportions, but in its criminality; and the policies which will soonest and most effectually end it, and the spirit which gave it being, are the policies which the Pioneer will most heartily sustain.

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